

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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## Truce and Compromise in English Politics

THE remarkable "truce" continues in England and the "conference" of ministers and opposition leaders has had its time extended by tacit consent. Young and hot headed politicians, especially of the tory party, have been restive and dissatisfied; no aggressive campaign can be carried on, no violent rhetoric indulged in, no denunciations and personalities bandied while the heads of the respective parties are deliberating in private and endeavoring to reach a settlement of the most burning of the pending issues. But the average Englishman is doubtless glad of the "rest" that has been afforded him. Moderate and reasonable discussion of the future of the House of Lords, of the new taxes provided in the last budget and re-inserted in the budget of this year—which has been postponed until the fall sitting of parliament—of home rule, of educational and other reforms is of course carried on without interruption. The conference has merely restrained the extremists of both parties, and helped to "clear the atmosphere." The issues are better understood; admissions of value have been made by both sides; bigotry, prejudice and cant have been largely eliminated. Even if the conference finally fails and the political struggle is resumed, it is safe to say that the campaign will be lifted to a higher level.

What is the conference seeking to do? The essential question before it, naturally, is the reform of the peers. The tories recognize that the liberals have a genuine griev-

ance, that a "revising chamber" which is permanently anti-liberal and permanently tory is not in any fair sense a revising chamber at all, and that some reorganization is imperative. The lords themselves have voted, vaguely, to surrender the hereditary basis, or at least to modify it. All this, however, does not take us very far. How are the lords to be mended and modernized? Should their chamber be made elective—wholly or in part? Shall its membership be reduced? In any case, what shall its functions and powers be with reference, first, to finance and revenue, and, second, to general legislation? Shall its "veto" be restricted or abolished?

It is understood, further, that the conference is considering allied questions—taxation, perhaps home rule, imperial federation, electoral reforms. That it has made some progress is known, the prime minister having told the commons that in the opinion of all the conferees it would be "wrong" to dissolve it. But no responsible statesman has ventured an opinion as to the chances of success and agreement. A settlement of the pending issues in this manner would be an extraordinary achievement. It would reflect great credit not only on the conferees but on the English people and their political genius. Already French and other writers express amazement at the pacific and orderly way in which "revolutions" and constitutional changes are made in England, at the good nature of the voters, the submission to popular verdicts, the acceptance of burdens by powerful interests and classes at the will of the democratic electorate. There are compromises and compromises, but if the conference reaches a settlement acceptable to the nation, that settlement will undoubtedly embody a wholesome statesmanlike, progressive compromise.



#### An Academy for Great Britain

At last, after much discussion and doubt, steps have been taken in England toward the establishment of a liter-

ary academy on the French model. The beginning is a modest one. The Royal Literary Society and the Society of Authors have jointly created an academic committee and fixed its membership at forty. Lord Morley is to be its chairman, and the list of the men—it has not yet been decided whether women shall be included—already named for the committee is as follows:

Alfred Austin, Laurence Binyon, Andrew Cecil Bradley, Robert Bridges, Samuel Henry Butcher, Joseph Conrad, William John Courthope, Austin Dobson, James George Frazer, Edmund Gosse, Richard Burdon Haldane, Thomas Hardy, Henry James, William Patton Ker, Andrew Lang, Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, John William Mackail, the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, George Gilbert Murray, Henry Newbolt, Edward Henry Pember, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, George Walter Prothero, Walter Raleigh, George Macaulay Trevelyan, Arthur Woolgar Verrall, William Butler Yeats, Maurice Hewlett, and Arthur C. Benson.

Curious and inexplicable omissions are noted by some editorial critics of the committee. Where are the names of Balfour, Birrell, Shaw, Wells, Kipling, Watson? it is asked. Some sneer and rail at the very idea of setting up in an "Anglo-Saxon country," an official or semi-official academy of letters. What will it do, what can it do, to promote literary and dramatic art? Who will feel bound by its judgment? What standards will it maintain, and how will it treat new, radical and heterodox tendencies? Do not all official academies become domestic, narrow, reactionary?

While the critics and skeptics are many, the action of the bodies named has elicited considerable commendation. The functions, duties and aims of the committee are thus indicated in the program of the founders and original members:

- (a) To take all possible measures to maintain the purity of the English language, and to hold up a standard of good taste in style.
- (b) To encourage fellowship and coöperation among those who are disinterestedly striving for the perfection of English literature.
- (c) By "discourses of reception" and "obituary addresses" to mark the current of literary history in this country.

- (d) To designate from time to time persons to become recipients of the society.
- (e) To make awards of merit to particular literary works.

The discourses of reception and obituary addresses constitute the most important and valuable features of the activity of the French Academy. The style of these addresses is admirable, and they have wit, subtlety, dignity and, occasionally, a touch of "playful malice" arising from clashes of divergent schools. The "crowning" of good books is another useful feature appreciated by the public and helpful to others. There is every reason to think that the British academy will gradually acquire authority and ability to serve the cause of serious and true art. It may be recalled here that we Americans have now our own modest literary academy.



#### The West, Political Unrest and the Outlook

What are the issues in the congressional and state elections of November? What are the chances of the parties, and of the wings in the parties? What are the voters thinking and intending to do? Are they "insurgent" or partisan? Are they satisfied or restive and discontented?

When we turn for answers to the national conventions and platforms of the year little enlightenment is offered. Some states have "gone insurgent," some "regular," and a few have spoken in uncertain meaningless terms. The platform of the Iowa Republicans is boldly insurgent; it withholds the usual "indorsement" from the national administration and by implication severely criticises its action on the tariff. It demands further and "real" revision of the tariff by taking separate schedules and applying to them the test proclaimed in the national platform. It demands additional railroad legislation and effective measures against all forms of monopoly. It lauds insurgency and glories in the work of Senators Cummins and Dolliver.

The Kansas Republican platform is also strongly in-

surgent. On the other hand, the platforms of the Ohio, Nebraska and Indiana Republicans are distinctly disappointing to the progressives. In these and other states—including Oklahoma, once so radical—the regulars and conservatives have developed unexpected powers of resistance.

As to the Democrats, in some states "safe and sane" candidates and platforms are in favor, while in others radicalism is in the ascendant. The party that has so long been in "opposition" is displaying great confidence and hopes to elect several governors and also to capture the national house. But, of course, the Democratic party has its own internal troubles and difficulties with insurgency, bourbonism, machine rule, etc.

There is, however, little doubt that the country sympathies are with the progressives and insurgents. The tariff, the Ballinger controversy, the charges of graft, the growth of trusts in spite of the law and judicial decisions, the increasing cost of living, the undue prominence in politics of men whom the voters distrust or know to be open or secret foes of the progressive policies—such factors as these account for the prevailing unrest.

Several significant attempts to explain insurgency to the East, or to define the issues before the people, have been made in important periodicals, and they agree in attributing the political unrest to moral causes. *The Century Magazine* says that the West is not conscious of any discrimination or any special material grievances, but that it is weary of shuffling, hypocrisy, privilege and faithless leadership. It is demanding honesty in government and regard for the general welfare in legislation. It is bound to restore representative rule and equality of opportunity. *The Outlook*, of which Mr. Roosevelt is contributing editor, actually declared that the issue was not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between oligarchy and government by and of the people. It advised voters to prefer sound progressive Democrats to reactionary or untrustworthy Republi-

cans. And it stated that at this time the struggle for liberty, justice and popular government assumed four phases—direct primaries, conservation, revision of the rules and methods of legislative bodies, and control of public utilities and monopolies. Party lines, it concluded, were fading and vanishing with regard to these concrete and vital questions, and men should vote for principles rather than for tags or labels.

Such independent and insurgent advice as this appears to some editors to lend color to the recent talk of a "new party," one that would include Democrats of the Bryan and Folk type and Republicans of the Roosevelt, Pinchot, La Follette, Cummins type. But there is no occasion for a new party. The progressives in each of the great parties have too many followers to be driven to bolting. The sympathies of the average man who reads and thinks for himself are with the leaders of the forward and reform movement. The reactionaries are steadily losing ground, and it is they who will make the concessions. The progressives will write the party platforms and control the course of legislation. Further tariff revision, through the agency of a monopolistic commission reporting on facts and furnishing honest data, is inevitable. So are further anti-monopoly legislation, conservation legislation, the growth of the referendum and the recall, the adoption of sound and just employers' liability laws, and a number of other reforms, political and economic.

Whichever party wins this or that election, the struggle for democracy and justice will continue within and outside of parties, above and under them, and the pending problems will be solved in harmony with the sentiments and ideas of the militant, disinterested men and women in the country who are fighting for the application to present conditions of the doctrines to which the Republic was dedicated and without loyalty to which it cannot survive or prosper as a genuine Republic.

### The Progress of Woman Suffrage

There is unusual activity among the American advocates of equal suffrage, some women's clubs organizing automobile tours in country districts in order to spread the idea, and others advocating even more aggressive tactics. The effect of this activity may or may not be felt next winter in the state legislatures, but the movement has plainly entered on a new phase.

Doubtless American suffragists have been encouraged and stimulated by the progress of the same cause in England and elsewhere. The British House of Commons recently passed, on second reading, a so-called "conciliation" suffrage bill, which, if enacted, would confer the parliamentary suffrage on about a million women. This measure is held by some radicals to be "one-sided and undemocratic," but it has enlisted the ardent support of the majority of the suffragists, of the labor party, of leading liberals and of a number of eminent tories. It has been indorsed as "reasonable and safe" by impartial scientific thinkers like Sir Oliver Lodge. It is a nonpartisan measure, and the majority of 109 which it received included Messrs. Balfour, Haldane, and Redmond, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Hugh Cecil and other eminent men.

The bill enfranchises only women who already vote at county and municipal elections, and pay rates. It does not extend to women wage-workers or to professional women. In one sense it is undoubtedly "undemocratic," but there is little doubt in any rational mind that it would prove the thin end of the wedge. The radicals and liberals are so sure of this that they see little objection to a temporary compromise. Why, they argue, demand all or nothing and thus delay victory when it can be hastened by prudent tactics? All reforms must accept half and quarter loaves; all practical men know that in politics compromise is inevitable; why, then, reject compromise on the question of woman's enfranchisement? On the other hand, Tory sup-

porters of the bill argued that it would be "a finality," as logic does not count in politics and actual, realized grievances may be met without fear of "claims" from those who are either indifferent or powerless. Mr. Balfour, the Tory leader, favored the bill because it was demanded by women who would not be denied, who were already active in politics, and who insisted on their rights under the principle of government by consent. Premier Asquith opposed the bill because of its logic and implications, and flatly declared against the very principle of giving woman a voice in imperial and national affairs. Among the opponents were some of the greatest men and women in England, but great names are not lacking on the list of its friends.

If the bill should be given "further facilities" this year it would doubtless pass. For the present it is "shelved" or indefinitely postponed, but a determined effort is to be made to induce or compel the government to permit further discussion and action upon it.

In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, a constitutional amendment is to be voted on by the people which, if approved, will enable women to serve on educational, charitable and church councils. This would be a long step toward equal suffrage in the opinion of sound observers. Zurich is "radical" and the amendment will doubtless be approved.



#### Immigration Figures and Their Meaning

We have learned a great deal about emigration and immigration in recent years, and the annual figures mean something to us. We have learned that to a high degree immigration regulates itself; that commercial and industrial activity stimulates it while business recession promptly checks it. We have learned not to be alarmed by grand totals, since thousands of aliens, while not perhaps "birds of passage," are transients in a sense, coming, going and returning in response to the demand for unskilled labor.

We have learned that the trouble is not so much with immigration, from the viewpoint of assimilation and Americanization, as with its distribution. Elements that are undesirable and dangerous in congested cities may make highly desirable additions to the agricultural population. There may be need of further regulation of immigration, but it must be intelligent, careful regulation.

During the last fiscal year 1,041,570 aliens were admitted into the United States as immigrants and nearly 25,000 were excluded as probable paupers, undesirable, contract laborers, etc. Only twice in our history has the immigration been larger—a fact which indicates that the year under review was a prosperous and busy one, and that all over Europe there was a feeling, produced by messages and news from America, the land of opportunity and plenty, that work and good wages awaited everybody.

The sources and character of the immigration may be gathered from this table:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Italian arrivals, generally from Southern Italy and Sicily . . . | 192,673 |
| Poles, from Russia, Austria, and Germany . . . . .               | 123,348 |
| Jews from Russia, Roumania, etc. . . . .                         | 34,260  |
| Germans . . . . .  | 71,330  |
| British, including Irish . . . . .                               | 53,498  |
| Scandinavian . . . . .   | 52,037  |
| Magyars . . . . .  | 27,302  |
| Japanese . . . . .   | 2,798   |

The salient features of the table are—the heavy Polish immigration, the unusually large German immigration (of late Germany has been so active and busy that few have had to leave the fatherland), and the decline in Jewish immigration, due perhaps to cessation of acute persecution for a time. The revival of such persecution, the expulsion of Jews from cities outside of the Russian "pale," and disorders and attacks attendant thereon, will doubtless tend to increase emigration.

There is manifestly no "yellow peril" in the Japanese and Chinese figures. Japan has kept her promise in regard to discouraging emigration to the United States, and there

is no occasion for alarm in the Pacific states. It is interesting to note that not long ago the need of Chinese labor was explicitly recognized in an official bulletin of California.

Immigration brings us new and serious problems—black-hand crime, ignorance, racial exclusiveness, “colonies” of people who, as one foreign writer has put it, “live underneath America” rather than in America. On the other hand, every nation and race contributes valuable qualities and gifts which could be utilized with advantage in national character building. We have something to learn about intensive farming, play, popular art, the cultivation of beauty, thrift, coöperation, organization of rural life, and the immigrants from northern, southern and central Europe can teach us these things. We can and ought to do more for our newcomers, and they can do more for us and themselves than they have done in the past under the policy of drift and neglect and misunderstanding.



### Peace and the Virtues of War

Prof. William James, one of our most original and brilliant philosophers, has published in a review his suggestive address on “The Moral Equivalent of War,” first read several months ago at a peace meeting. The discussion of this contribution to the propaganda of peace has been stimulating and helpful. Not that society is now, or is likely to be in the near future, in need of moral equivalents for war. None of the Christian nations is reducing military-naval expenditures; even the reasonable, simple proposal of limiting naval programs by international agreement is too “Utopian” for the great powers. The generality of the world’s statesmen still harp on the fallacy that the best way to promote peace is to prepare for war. The United States, safe and powerful, free from entanglements, is wasting hundreds of millions on battleships and other “defence” preparations, simply because the whole world is

doing it. Jingoes are ever ready with their scares and alarms. Either Japan, or Germany, or unnamed enemies are perpetually "threatening" us, and the cry is for more, more and still more ships, fighting men and fortifications. No, decidedly, we are *not* conscious of any immediate need of moral equivalents for war as an aid to the progress of peace ideas in circles that are now hostile or indifferent to them. Scientifically and philosophically, however, the question raised and the answer given by Prof. James are significant and thought-provoking. Prof. James' unexpected death last month is a distinct loss to the thinking world.

The question is whether society can safely dispense with war—whether the self-denial, the courage, the patriotism, the stoicism, the discipline developed by war could be fostered without it. Even idealists and peace advocates have recognized the fact that we owe many of our noblest virtues and qualities to war. Now, although war is wholesale murder, wholesale pillage, destruction, license, what of its other side? Would not peace prove enervating, demoralizing? Would it not breed egotism, materialism, disunion, inefficiency?

Prof. James points out that there are at society's disposal moral and industrial substitutes for war, substitutes that would strengthen and develop all the finer and loftier traits of human character without giving free rein to the beast in man, without entailing any of the terrible consequences of war. Why not enlist men for battles with nature? Are there no hardships and sacrifices in struggles with disease, hostile climatic conditions, deserts and wastes? To quote Prof. James:

If there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against *nature*, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other benefits to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fibre of the peo-

ple; no one would remain blind, as the luxurious classes now are blind, to man's real relations to the globe he lives on, and to the permanently solid and hard foundations of his higher life. To coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dish-washing, to road-building and tunnel-making, to foundries and stoke-holes and to the frames of skyscrapers, would our gilded youths be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas. They would have paid their blood-tax, done their part in the immemorial human warfare against nature; they would tread the earth more proudly; the women would value them more highly; they would be better fathers and teachers of the following generations. \* \* \*

Why have our members of Utopias not dared to dream like this: the gathering together of half a million men occupied in construction instead of destruction? \* \* \* They would execute labors the very thought of which would freeze with terror our mercenary spirits. For example, they would undertake the conquest of the great Desert of Sahara. The attack upon it would be made at various points by ten or twenty millions of arms, if necessary.

It may be remarked that radical reformers and Utopia-builders *have* dared to dream such dreams, to suggest conscription for constructive tasks, but they have not presented it exactly from the angle occupied by Prof. James. It may further be observed that, while many of the sons of wealthy parents need the rough, hard foundations for life indicated in the above extract, the great masses of the middle and so-called lower classes do not—for they actually face them in abundance. The coarse, dangerous, hard work of the world is not left undone, and the millions who do it certainly require no new equivalents for war. The victims of accidents in mines, mills, factories, railroad and steamship service; the victims of occupational diseases; the builders of underground and mountain tunnels and roads; the firemen, policemen, forest rangers; the sailors and stokers, and multitudes of others, get plenty of discipline, privation and hard work. Peace does not threaten *their* moral fibre. The overwhelming majority of men live by the sweat of their brow and know not the vices of idleness and overindulgence and satiety.

**Spain and the Vatican**

The controversy between the Spanish government—cabinet and king—and the Vatican has threatened to assume acute forms and to lead to serious consequences—uprisings in the particularly backward Basque provinces, a Carlist insurrection, riots and bloodshed. There is no doubt that all that is progressive in Spain today is with the premier and his cabinet. For the republicans, anti-clericals, radicals, the cabinet's policy with regard to the monastic orders is too moderate, in fact. Most of the conservative organs of public opinion, and hundreds of mercantile and professional bodies, partly because of loyalty to the dynasty but largely from conviction as to the supremacy of the civil power, have definitely taken the side of the government against the Vatican.

The cabinet's policy is not anti-religious, anti-Roman nor anti-clerical even. There is no attempt to disestablish the Catholic church in Spain after the manner of France. The premier, Canalegos, is a devout Catholic, and so is the king. What the government has sought of Rome is simply a revision of the concordat, or agreement with the Vatican, for the purpose, first, of restricting the industrial and purely commercial activities of the monastic orders, as well as the number of new orders, and, second, subjecting some of the orders to reasonable taxation. Incidentally, the government, giving a new interpretation to the constitution of Spain, issued a decree permitting Protestant and other churches to display publicly their insignia of worship. This constituted a step toward larger religious freedom in a practical sense (theoretically there is full freedom of worship in Spain), and it offended the Vatican because it had not been consulted about it. Rome claims the decree to be a violation of the concordat, and asked its withdrawal pending the conclusion of the slow negotiations for the revision of that instrument. Various small complications and misunderstandings followed and finally brought about an open rupture.

Rome, however, has discouraged rebellion on the part of its more vehement followers in Spain, and the crisis has been relieved, at least for the present.

Modern Spain is ready for greater liberalism and independence of the Vatican in matters of governmental policy. The needs of the state demand the taxation of much of the property and industry of the monastic orders that have enjoyed extraordinary privileges, to the detriment of ordinary industry and commerce suffering from overtaxation and unfair competition at the same time. The necessity of action in the directions indicated has been recognized for many years, but further delay might have been secured by the extreme supporters of the Vatican had not the new anti-monastic laws in France and the settlement of the friar question in the Philippines resulted in a wholesale migration of monks and nuns to Spain. That movement accentuated the already ripe problem and forced even a conservative ministry to wrestle with it in spite of difficulties and dangers.

Spain has made considerable progress since the war over Cuba, but her greatest needs are the secularization of education and the readjustment of taxes and revenue. These reforms will bring others, expected and unexpected. It is fortunate that the young king is in sympathy with the fundamental requirements of the spirit of the age in his country.



#### Crime and Punishment in the United States

There are those who deny that crime, violence and lawlessness are increasing in this country, but it is recognized on all sides that much crime goes unpunished with us, that mob law is not sufficiently discouraged, and that our practices, if not our ideas, of reformation of criminals and prevention of criminality need overhauling. Federal Circuit Court Judge Holt of New York has recently treated the question in a vigorous and comprehensive manner, and the discussion of his views received an unexpected, tragic commen-

tary in the attempt of a dismissed and incompetent dock laborer on the life of Mayor Gaynor, one of the most efficient, faithful and single minded of our public men.

The conclusions of the soundest observers and interpreters of the situation may be summed up as follows:

In the case of youthful toughs and rowdies the average magistrate or judge is too lenient, even where the law is reasonably drastic. Small fines and short jail sentences are imposed on leaders of criminal gangs who richly deserve severe sentences, and the consequence is that they and their followers have no fear of the law or of its agents.

In the case of adult offenders and professional criminals the deterrent effect of punishment is practically destroyed by the law's delays and technicalities, the frequent reversals of verdicts, the sentimentality and weakness of juries.

The prisons and penitentiaries do little, or nothing, to reform convicts. The majority of them, in fact, expect to resume predatory and criminal activities after their release, and even those who are disposed to return to paths of industry and honesty are forced to prey upon society owing to their inefficiency and lack of skill for any remunerative work. In other words, we make habitual offenders by our very system of punishment.

When such habitual offenders are apprehended and tried the law "takes its course," and makes no distinction between them and the criminals that are still reclaimable. Habitual, persistent and hopeless offenders ought to be put to death or, at least, confined and segregated for life.

Prisoners and convicts should be employed at useful labor, their output should be sold or used by the states and national government, and they should be paid fair wages for their labor, such wages to be accumulated and given to them at discharge or else paid to their innocent families and dependents. Idleness in prison is demoralizing and mentally unsettling, while he who leaves prison without a trade or

some skill is driven to commit crime as a means of livelihood. True, criminals ought not to be "coddled," or the whole theory of deterrent effect of penalties must be discarded; and justice requires that men should suffer the natural consequences of their anti-social actions; but the loss of freedom is punishment, as is the discipline of the penitentiary. Society, in addition to restraining and deterring, must if possible redeem and elevate its dangerous members.

As one measure indirectly making for safety and order the stricter regulation, if not prohibition, of the manufacture and sale of pistols and revolvers in the ordinary course of trade is strongly urged. The "pistol habit" is undoubtedly responsible for many assaults, cases of homicide and murder, narrow escapes, etc. Intoxicated men, brutal and aggressive men, rash and weak men, if armed, use their pistols without need or serious provocation, and the carrying of concealed weapons indiscriminately may be and is legally forbidden. Why not also their manufacture and sale?

Prison reform is projected in England and discussed in this country, and there is no social risk whatever in real reform, however humane it may be. But the maximum of humanity and reclamation work in prisons is not incompatible with severer measures against criminals and the permanent detention of habitual offenders. It is certainly not inconsistent with a more efficient administration of justice, greater certainty and speed in enforcing penalties.

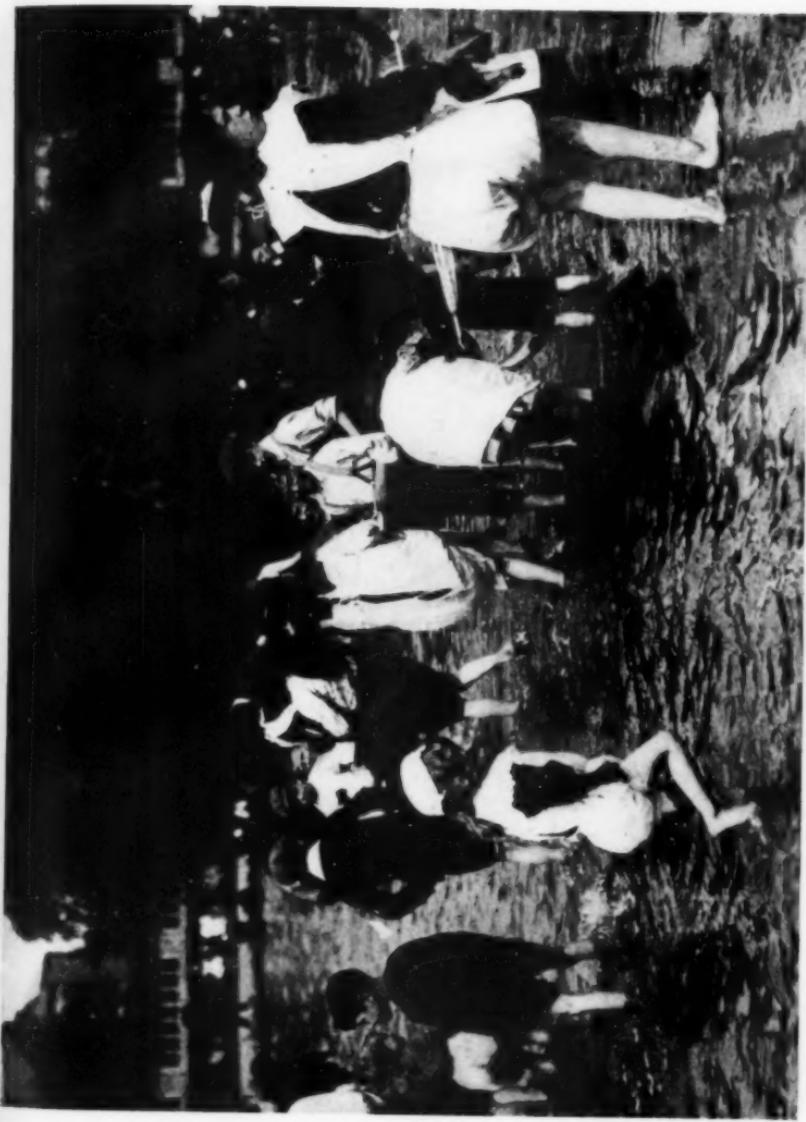
Rescue Work at a Creche





A Children's Playground in East London

Paddling Pool, Bishop's Park, Fulham





Municipal Milk Depot



# Democratic England

## The Child and the State\*

By Percy Alden, M. P.

OF late years there has been a marked tendency to lay stress upon the vital importance of the child and to encourage every measure which is made for its physical well-being. Theoretically nations have always held, since Plato's day, that healthy and well-bred children were a valuable asset of the State. Upon the children will one day devolve the task of administering and governing the country, and the no less difficult problem of maintaining our position in the competitive world. We must all admit that theory has long ago outstripped practice. Our doctors, our social reformers, not to speak of the preachers of eugenics, are continually urging the State to take action in the direction of securing more completely the proper education and training of both boys and girls. Yet, while we admit that great strides have been made, we must still deplore the fact that we have lagged in the rear, and that Germany and several other continental countries take a more complete and scientific view of the "child" problem than the people of England. There is only one excuse that can with any justification be put forward for England. We have to remember that the extraordinary growth in our material wealth and the rapid expansion of empire, have rather naturally obscured the immediate problems con-

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nected with the making of citizens. In our haste to become rich and powerful we have forgotten that unless the increase in our material wealth is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the well-being of the working classes, that if we are neglecting the underfed children of the towns, living amidst unhealthy and degrading conditions, we are thereby rearing a mighty edifice upon insecure foundations. Fortunately, it is not too late to combat evils that have been so long unchecked and unhindered. There must be no delay in organizing all the forces of our civilization, with a view of creating—even for the meanest and poorest child—such an environment as will make him fit to play his part as a member of the British democracy. We all know the tradition that the Englishman's home is his castle, and though that castle may consist of one or two poorly furnished rooms in an overcrowded tenement, he protests against any attempt to compel him to supply better conditions for his children. We can trace, not only the high infant mortality and the defective condition of school children, but also the great army of unemployed and inefficient, to the ill-treatment or neglect of childhood. It is often the case that parents, however well meaning they may be, have inflicted the greatest injury upon their own children by resisting every attempt made to compel them to conform to a higher standard laid down by acts of parliament or local administration. For example, many parents still fight most strenuously against the raising of the school age, and force their children, prematurely, into some employment at a scanty wage, while still undeveloped and uneducated. The true democrat recognizes that these children not only belong to their parents, but also belong to the State, and while the old beliefs and traditions have still to receive their quietus, slowly but surely, a saner attitude is being adopted towards the child both by the parent and the State.

We are just beginning to reap the fruit of the many committees and inquiries which have brought into promi-

nence the importance of the "child problem" and enforced the necessity for immediate action. How wide sweeping is the change in public opinion can be discerned, when we remember that little or no interest was taken in the life of the child one hundred years ago. At the time of the accession of our late queen, not one single act of Parliament represented the parental interest which the State ought to take in the welfare of the young. The child was a chattel; it had no rights and liberties. The most brutal cruelty and the most distressing ignorance were manifested in the treatment both of boys and girls, and every effort to bring about a change on the part of a few large-hearted reformers, was met by the most unflinching opposition. The last thirty or forty years, however, has witnessed a great improvement both in theory and practice. We have grown more humane and more thoughtful. We are no longer prepared—or at least not to the same extent—to sacrifice all the future life of our country for the sake of some present gain. This marked change is, in a large measure, due to the early efforts of philanthropists and reformers like Shaftesbury, Oastler, Sadler, and Robert Owen, who first attacked the horrors and atrocities which marked the introduction of the factory system. The history of the industrial revolution is too well known to require any detailed description. All the evidence at our disposal goes to prove that little children of immature age were regarded simply as wage-earning machines, that their sufferings were intolerable, and that the loss to the country, as a result of death and disease and physical degeneration, can never be calculated. It is almost unbelievable that the measures taken to limit, by State action, the rights of the parent or of the employer to exploit the labor of children, met with opposition at the hands of the selfish exponents of the non-interference doctrine. Looking back upon the history of those days with eyes that see more clearly now that the blurs and blots have been removed, we discern how greatly parental responsibility has

been strengthened, and how completely the action of the State has been justified in its attempt to safeguard the interests of the child against inhuman or criminally careless treatment. Going back to the last few years and studying the reports of Commissions and Committees (all of which have had their effect upon legislation) we begin to see the gaps that still remain in the city walls—unguarded places which must be made secure in the interest of the State itself.

The Children's Act of Mr. Herbert Samuel, 1908, is, in itself, a direct illustration not only of the great interest that is taken in every question affecting the physical and mental well-being of the child, but also of the piecemeal character of our legislation in the past. It deals with practically every form of infant and child life, the protection of infants and little children, the treatment of children in reformatories and industrial schools, the question of juvenile crime, children's courts and probation officers. The Act supplements the deficiencies of previous legislation, and takes us a long way in the direction of reform. Previous legislation of comparatively recent date has dealt with the provision of meals for necessitous children in elementary schools, the compulsory medical inspection of all children in the schools, the early notification of births. We propose to deal more in detail with some of these measures, and it would be as well to begin with the infant before touching on those problems which affect the life of the child, whether the school child, the child worker or the child criminal.

Medical men and public health officers have been greatly concerned by the comparative failure on the part of the State to reduce the mortality amongst infants. While the general death rate throughout the country has been on the whole, diminishing, infant mortality has not decreased in the same proportion; in fact, until quite recently, the death rate among infants had been stationary, notwithstanding the growth of science and the multiplication of ameliorative agencies. This problem, side by side with the many other

questions which arise from the huge growth of the towns and the depopulation of the country districts, must be a cause of great anxiety to every thoughtful man. The overwhelming pressure of town life; the lack of fresh air; the tendency for the poor to crowd together in insanitary slums; the increased difficulty of obtaining a pure and cheap milk supply; the still greater difficulty of keeping the milk pure in the home; the carelessness and the thoughtlessness of parents; all these things have made it increasingly difficult to rear the infant under normal conditions. Public health authorities, at last alive to the gravity of the situation, have appealed to the government and point out that what the philanthropist has done, the State ought to be able to accomplish. The result has been a declaration of war upon the many conditions which militate against the life of the infant,—the declaration which found practical expression in the Notification of Births Act of 1907.

The actual number in England and Wales of infants who die every year, is about 120,000. A quarter of all the deaths in any one year are those of infants. It is estimated that the normal death rate would be from 50 to 80 per thousand, and it is certain that in some of our slum areas it runs as high as 350 or 400 per thousand. The average infant mortality is, therefore, nearly twice as high as it should be, and much higher in the city than in the country, but highest of all in industrial towns where there is a large proportion of married women's labor. A few of the towns which bear a rather unenviable reputation in this respect are Burnley, Preston, Blackburn, Nottingham, Leicester, and Bury. It is fairly clear that the chief cause of the high death rate in these towns is the labor of the mother, which makes it impossible for her to feed her own child, employing not only the substitute or artificial food, but also the substitution of some hired labor for the mother herself. The failure of the mother to nurse her own child is perhaps the chief cause of a high rate.

The Notification of Births Act was made possible by an experiment set on foot in Huddersfield. The then Mayor of Huddersfield, Alderman Broadbent, attempted to arouse a greater interest in their infants on the part of mothers in the poorest districts, by giving a reward to every mother who took the trouble to have her child regularly seen and weighed by the doctor or nurse and who presented the child in a healthy state at the end of the year. Following up this merely voluntary action, Huddersfield obtained a compulsory system of early notification, and the death rate among infants fell from 138 per thousand to 85. This made the work of reformers in the House of Commons comparatively easy. The Notification of Births Act provides that it shall be the duty of the father or any person in attendance on the mother, to give notice of the birth, in writing, to the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the child is born. This notice must be posted or delivered within 36 hours of the birth. The Local Authority undertakes to supply stamped and addressed post cards containing the form of notice, to any medical practitioner or midwife in the area. The penalty for failure to certify is not to exceed five dollars. Following up the notice the Medical Officer of Health for the town instructs the woman Health Visitor or Nurse to call upon the mother at the earliest possible moment; and to ascertain whether she needs any advice or assistance, and to take the necessary steps to ensure, that for the first few months at all events, regular visits shall be paid to the house. A great deal of loss of life is due to ignorance or carelessness on the part of the mother, and the mere fact that the city authority displays its interest in the life of a child and furnishes simple information in order to secure that it is properly fed and cared for, is often quite sufficient to secure the desired end. That this is so is proved by the statistics which are now available.

From 1896 to 1909 the death rate for children under

one year, per thousand births, varied from 163 to 109, and the following table will show the effect of the Notification of Births Act which was passed on 1907:

## ENGLAND AND WALES

| Year.     | Deaths of Children<br>Under One Year<br>to 1,000 Births. |
|-----------|--|
| 1901..... | 151  |
| 1902..... | 133  |
| 1903..... | 132  |
| 1904..... | 145  |
| 1905..... | 128  |
| 1906..... | 132  |
| 1907..... | 118  |
| 1908..... | 120  |
| 1909..... | 109  |

It will be seen that the death rate fell from 132 to 118, and has since fallen to 109, an almost conclusive proof of the effect of this useful piece of legislation. In the same way with children under 5 years of age, the death rate has declined from 58.5 per 1,000 in 1898 to 40.6 in 1908, and there is great probability of a still further decrease in the immediate future owing to greater medical care and the increased number of health visitors. In all, 195 areas of local government have adopted the Notification of Births Act, including the whole of the administrative county of London. As soon as the Act has been in operation for a few years in all the large towns, especially the big manufacturing and industrial centers, we may hope still further to reduce the waste of infant life.

There is one other direction in which the Government has taken an important step. Until recently, municipal milk depots could only be established in very special cases, and therefore, however rigorous the supervision and inspection of cows' milk, it was often not possible to obtain it in quite the right form or of the right quality. The few municipal depots that have been established, have, undoubtedly, helped to combat the causes which are most destructive of infant life. The Local Government Board has now stated that it will not hesitate to sanction the

establishment of municipal milk depots in districts where the death rate is very high, or where a pure milk supply is not easily obtainable. The appointment of Medical Officers in all the country districts—which will be the result of the Housing and Town Planning Act—will also ensure a more rigid and careful inspection of the sources of our milk supply in England. This is a matter almost entirely under our own control, and so great is its importance, that should the local authorities fail in this work of inspection, it is only a matter of time before the State steps in and takes entire control of this important industry. The outworks of the citadel have been captured. The innermost defences will, before long, be carried, and a powerful democracy will assert that the care of the infant is one of the chief duties of a great and free people.

We have witnessed a corresponding improvement in the treatment of the little child, and especially the school child. Most countries exclude children from school who are not six years of age, and up to quite recently, attendance in school in England was compulsory at the age of five, but new regulations in the last code makes it possible for local educational authorities to exclude all children under five, and there is much medical opinion in favor of this course. The weakness of this proposition is seen by an examination of very young children who are attending a well managed school in a poor district, as compared with those who are compelled to stay at home. When everything that can be said is said against the school, it is probably better than the home of the child, and now that the feeding of necessitous children and the medical inspection of all children makes it impossible for the child, however ill-fed or uncared for at home, to be utterly neglected, there is little difficulty in deciding upon which side the social reformer will throw the weight of his influence. What seems to be required in all poor districts is some modification of the school system, by which a system of school nurseries can be substituted for

the more expensive provision furnished by the ordinary elementary school. The Board of Education, seeing the benefit which would be obtained by the pure air, the more hygienic surrounding of the school nursery, as compared with many homes, has expressed its willingness to sanction special infant schools, limited to children under five years of age, where there need be no formal instruction. In addition to this, by the new Education Act of 1907, educational authorities may provide play centers for children attending elementary schools. It is not improbable that such educational nurseries might be included in the definition of play centers in which the principles of Pestalozzi and Froebel would be exemplified. Even little children under the age of five would, in all probability, benefit by the few hours a day in a glorified nursery with its games and fairy tales, its simple meal, consisting of a glass of hot milk and a biscuit, and its opportunities for rest and sleep. Not only would the children themselves benefit, but the nurseries might become important training grounds for young girls, in the care of children. The great weakness of the life among the working classes is the lack of knowledge on the part of the young mother, who has not been taught even the simplest and most elementary facts with regard to child life.

A great deal of attention is being given to the hygiene of the school. It is recognized that the child and its environment act and re-act upon one another. Accordingly, the question of ventilation, of lighting, of warming and of cleansing the school, is no unimportant one, especially when we remember the conditions which prevail in the homes of the poor. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the ill-effect that improper or insufficient food and unhygienic surroundings have upon the life of the school child. He does not benefit by the costly instruction which is given, because malnutrition has affected his brain power, as seen by his impoverished blood and dwarfed physique. The medical inspection which has already been carried out, has demonstrated in a

striking fashion, the connection between poverty and physical health. One of the most interesting reports ever issued is that supplied by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie of Glasgow in 1907. An examination was made into the physical condition of all the 72,857 children attending public schools of that city. That examination showed what proportion of the children lived in one, two, three, and four room tenements, and their respective weights and heights:

|                   |                 |                            |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 8.1 per cent. or  | 5,922 children  | lived in 1 room tenements. |
| 57.8 per cent. or | 43,100 children | lived in 2 room tenements  |
| 24.2 per cent. or | 17,648 children | lived in 3 room tenements  |
| 9.9 per cent. or  | 7,188 children  | lived in 4 room tenements  |

These children were also classified in respect to their heights and weights, side by side with the number of rooms occupied, and the figures afford a vivid picture of the effect of poverty on height and weight:

|              | HEIGHT.     | WEIGHT.     |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| One Room—    |             |             |
| Boys .....   | 46.6 inches | 52.6 pounds |
| Girls .....  | 46.3 inches | 51.5 pounds |
| Two Rooms—   |             |             |
| Boys .....   | 48.1 inches | 56.1 pounds |
| Girls .....  | 47.8 inches | 54.8 pounds |
| Three Rooms— |             |             |
| Boys .....   | 50.0 inches | 60.6 pounds |
| Girls .....  | 49.6 inches | 59.4 pounds |
| Four Rooms—  |             |             |
| Boys .....   | 51.3 inches | 64.3 pounds |
| Girls .....  | 51.6 inches | 65.5 pounds |

Dr. Mackenzie adds: "It cannot be an accident that boys from two-roomed houses should be 11.7 pounds lighter on an average than boys from four-roomed houses, and 4.7 inches smaller. Neither is it an accident that girls from one-roomed houses are on the average 14 pounds lighter and 5.3 inches shorter than girls from four-roomed houses." This brings clearly before our minds the importance of a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, as well as the importance of the housing conditions. In our large towns something like 50 per cent. of the children would come under the heading of "indifferent nutrition." The more this ques-

tion is studied the more certain will it appear that our Education Acts and our whole educational system will be a failure in poor districts until we have ensured the proper feeding and medical inspection of the children. Fortunately, every local authority can, if it sees fit, immediately adopt the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906, and the adoption of that Act, provided the educational authority were sufficiently enlightened, would, beyond doubt, mean an immense improvement in the physical condition of necessitous children. The Act, however, is optional, and not compulsory, and even when adopted is not always carried out on sound lines. It is not enough to say that a child shall be fed at school providing that, in the opinion of the teachers, it seems to be ill-nourished. An enlightened educational authority, working under the Act, will make provision for feeding as large a number of poor children as possible, using its powers to collect the cost from the parents where they were able to pay. As a guide and a help in the work of selecting these children, we now have an elaborate system of medical inspection; the results of that inspection will quickly make it evident where a child is deteriorating in physique, and where it is capable of benefiting by the education which is given to it. A very interesting experiment in the direction of feeding children who had been previously examined, was made at Bradford in 1907 by Dr. Crowley, who is now Assistant Medical Officer in the Education Department. Both the children and the dinners were carefully selected—the children being given two simple meals a day for four weeks. During that four weeks their average increase was six ounces per week, the first week giving the extraordinary figure of an average gain per child of one pound four ounces. The average gain of these same children for the week previous to their school feeding, was one-quarter of an ounce. Without dwelling upon the moral and mental benefit of meals served in cleanly and dainty fashion, the improvement in physique is, in itself, sufficient to convince us that the

most democratic Parliament which has ever assembled at Westminster, did not go too far, but perhaps hardly far enough, in its provision for the feeding of school children.

The results of that section of the Education Act of 1907, which dealt with medical inspection are just beginning to be seen. By this Act medical inspection of school children is made compulsory upon every local authority, and there has been already a great diminution in the number of school days that are lost owing to sickness and disease. The children who have been medically inspected—especially those passing out of school—have been advised as to the nature of the occupation in which they should engage, while those who have entered school have been helped to an appropriate course of education. There can be no doubt, however, that the strongest argument in favor of medical inspection is that it discovers the physical defects of children at a very early stage when there is some possibility of cure—defects, which if uncured, will become permanently disabling. This is the argument, of course, which carried most weight with those who are anxious to make healthy citizens.

There are 328 Local Education areas in England, and each of these must have (under the new legislation) a recognized school Medical Officer, who may be, and indeed is in 224 cases, the Medical Officer of Health for the area. In about one-half the areas, the School Medical Officer is carrying out all the medical work without medical assistance, but in the remaining 168 areas, 777 Medical Officers or Assistant Medical Officers, have been appointed, so that there are now in England and Wales 1,084 Medical Officers in the School Medical Service. About fifty of these authorities have appointed Lady Medical Officers, and there are in all sixty-eight women doctors engaged in this service. Up to the present, however, valuable as the school nurse is, only 141 authorities have appointed nurses and Health Visitors in connection with medical inspection, making a total in all of about 300 nurses. The services of a nurse are in-

dispensable if full advantage is to be taken of the new legislations. The regulations provide, in the first place, that only those who are entering and leaving school shall be medically inspected; but even so, something like 1,328,000 is the estimated number of children to be medically inspected in England and Wales, and there are a large number of special cases, probably numbering not less than a quarter of a million.

When we remember that the real difficulty in the case of the very poor is obtaining adequate medical attendance, we are impressed by the possibilities of great and substantial benefit to the children which are contained in these one or two clauses of an Act of Parliament. There is little doubt that the earlier regulations with regard to medical examination will eventually be extended, so as to make such examinations more frequent, and already it is said that a marked improvement has been discerned in the condition of those children under the control of an educational authority fully alive to the importance of a thorough and scientific inspection.

It must be followed up by medical treatment if our work is to be successful, and this, notwithstanding the accusation that medical treatment is an encouragement to the parents to neglect their own responsibility. The more democratic and far reaching are the steps taken to secure the health of the child, the more likely is it that the parents will be aroused to the sense of their own duty. The constant pressure of public opinion, and the steady but kindly constraint imposed by the educational authority, will do more in a few years than all the preaching in the world. Let the parents witness for a short time the great improvement which will be effected by medical treatment, and they will become converts, not only to the doctrine of State aid for the school child, but also to the principle that the fathers and mothers of children must bear their fair share of responsibility. "One of the objects of the new legislation,"

says the Board of Education, "is to stimulate a sense of duty in matters affecting health in the homes of the people, to enlist the best services and interests of the parents, and to educate a sense of responsibility for the personal hygiene of their children. The increased work undertaken by the State for the individual will mean that the parents have not to do less for themselves and their children, but more. It is in the home, in fact, that both the seed and the fruit of public health are to be found."\* Meanwhile some, at least, of the local authorities have established school clinics; in this respect following the example of Germany and New York. Many local authorities, while not adopting the optional powers entrusted to them of medical treatment, have, nevertheless, devised cleansing schemes for children who are dirty or verminous, and are giving much attention to the condition of the teeth. In the main, however, up to the present, the children who have been found to be medically defective, have had recourse, either to the Poor Law doctor or to the hospital, or to some general practitioner or to the aid of nurses and health visitors. These children may be effectively treated in the home at a comparatively small cost, in this way ensuring the interest of the parents.

We ought not to forget that side by side with medical inspection is growing up a system of school baths, and especially swimming baths. One town at least, namely, Bradford in Yorkshire, can show school baths that are as good as anything in Germany, but for the most part we have been content with swimming baths belonging to the municipalities and used exclusively by children at certain hours. There can be no doubt as to the moral and physical effect of regular and systematic bathing, side by side with the many other efforts that are being made to raise the standard of child life.

For the weak and debilitated child, open-air schools—somewhat on the lines of the famous Charlottenberg experiment—are being established. London has at least two, while

\*Chief Medical Officer's Report (1909).

half-a-dozen other towns have established on the outskirts of their areas, generally in close proximity to a forest, these beneficial institutions. Manchester has her Council school at Knoll's Green in Cheshire, at which the children stay for a few weeks at a time. Generally speaking, we may say that special schools for ailing or defective children will, in the future, be established outside the town limits, probably in the country, and the nation will gladly bear the increased cost that is thereby incurred. The whole idea of caring for the child is in keeping with the democratic spirit of the age; the spirit which has regard even for the weakest and the least; the spirit which considers prevention to be better than cure and therefore holds it to be the truest economy to take such steps as will remove the evils that attack the child life of the State.

An immense change which is expressed in the new Children's Act, has come over England in respect of its treatment of Poor Law children, the child worker and the child criminal. Let us look at a few of the gains that have been made in England. The disgrace of child labor has not been completely obliterated, although the right of the State, over against that of the employer or the parent, has more strictly limited cheap labor. However much such labor may be regarded as a necessity it is a mistaken policy.

There are three sections of child workers, even under the most recent Acts:

- (1) Half-timers, from 12 to 14 years of age.
- (2) Children between 13 and 14 who have qualified as "young persons" and are allowed to work full time.
- (3) "Young persons" in the ordinary sense, from 14 to 18.

Children, and young persons under 16 must obtain medical certificates before they can be employed in a factory, and nearly 400,000 are engaged in this way. Of "half-timers" proper, about 20,000 boys and a similar number of girls would be found to be granted certificates in any one year. We must remember that these figures do not cover the child

labor employed in shops or domestic industries, so that they are only a very faint indication of the magnitude and persistence of the problem that still faces us as a nation. Saturday and Sunday work for little children, street trading for something like 20,000 children, the long hours of some 80,000 little ones engaged in shops, have been found on investigation to have led to much physical and moral deterioration, while the wages are altogether disproportionate to the immense amount of harm inflicted on the child. The policy of the present government is to cut down child labor; to raise the school age; to make education in some sense compulsory up to the age of 16, and finally, to insist upon some technical instruction or manual training, which will allow of entry to a skilled industry later on in life. The Employment of Children Act, 1904, does give some general protection, and at the same time, allows local authorities to regulate the employment of children in their own areas. Thus section 3 of the Act provides:

- (1) A child shall not be employed between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning. Provided that any local authority may, by by-laws, vary these hours either generally or for any specified occupation.
- (2) A child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed in street trading.
- (3) No child who is employed half-time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall be employed in any other occupation.
- (4) A child shall not be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child.
- (5) A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health, or education, regard being had to his physical condition.

Birmingham, perhaps, is the most enlightened authority in this Act, although London has done much to carry out its provisions. The question is of national importance, for, while Germany has so coöordinated all her methods of education and her system of compulsory evening and day schools, that in many cases her boys and girls do not fully escape the educational authorities until they have reached the age of 18, we, in England, have allowed a large class

of waifs and street traders to grow up uncared for and untaught, a class destined to swell the ranks of the unemployed and the social ineffectives.

The child who is under the control of the Poor Law has a better chance, for even although 21,000 children out of the 68,000 under the control of the Poor Law authorities, are still reared and trained in workhouses and workhouse schools, yet, the result of the Poor Law Commission has been to create so healthy a public opinion, that every Poor Law authority is putting its house in order and attempting to remedy the worst of the evils which have existed in the past. There is a growing feeling that the best way of dealing with the Poor Law child is to take it out of large institutions and barrack schools, and place it in an ordinary home, so that the child may grow up freed from the taint of pauperism, sharing the life of other children, and receiving from its foster parents such assistance as they are able to render. The system, providing that the home is well chosen and adequate instruction imparted, is perhaps better than all the costly artificial methods that can possibly be devised. The methods which have been employed in the past for dealing with these children are:

- (1) District Schools.
- (2) District Communities.
- (3) Scattered Homes.
- (4) The system of boarding out.

The "scattered home" system which originated in the town of Sheffield fifteen years ago, has been imitated by over seventy Unions. The children in each home are of both sexes, and of ages from three to eight for boys and from three to thirteen for girls, and the foster mother, so far as possible, is made to feel that she is responsible in every respect for their physical and moral health. The system is somewhat more costly than the boarding-out system, but it seems to have acquired considerable popularity in England. The main points to be kept in view in dealing with

these children are first, the importance of making their life a natural and normal one, and secondly, the desirability of regular and systematic inspection, and such guidance and assistance as can be afforded by the frequent visits of a ladies' committee and women with medical qualifications.

An immense change has come over the treatment of the juvenile offender—a change which is partly due, at any rate, to the splendid work which has been done in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The work of men like Judge Lindsey is too well known to need either reference or emphasis, but beyond a doubt, it is due to reformers of his type that the old unscientific treatment of juvenile crime has almost entirely vanished. One hundred years ago even children of tender years were placed in the same category as the adult in all classes of felony, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law for such offences as stealing. In the prisons children associated with adult criminals convicted of the worst offences, were contaminated by such intercourse, and eventually reached a stage themselves when all reformation was impossible.

All this has been changed: two Acts of Parliament have been passed dealing with juvenile offenders, (1) the Probation Officers' Act, 1907, and (2) the Children's Act, 1908. Roughly speaking, as a result of this new spirit which has been imparted to the criminal code, we may now describe our methods as reformatory, instead of punitive. We do not despair even of the adult criminal, but the child at least has now the opportunity of growing up to become a useful citizen.

The three forms which do most to assist the work of reformation are:

(1) The arranging of separate places of detention for children awaiting trial, that is to say, special homes in which boys and girls can be detained until their trial.

(2) The necessity of hearing the cases of children in a children's court, not necessarily constructed for such cases, but reserved exclusively for them, and

(3) The appointment of probation officers whose business it

is to keep in touch with the child; to see that the conditions of recognizance are observed; to advise and befriend him; and when necessary, to endeavor to find him suitable employment.

The main thing is that the probation officer should act on humane and rational principles, and remember that the fatherly and friendly attitude of mind in dealing with these young people, is the method which is more likely to produce reformation than any other. Wherever the children's court has been adopted and accompanied by the appointment of probation officers, there has been a marked diminution of juvenile crime. Both in New York and Chicago this system has been most successful, and England is very rapidly following in the footsteps of these two great American cities.

There is only one point which must be mentioned in the treatment of children, and that is the method of dealing with the potential hooligan by means of reformatory and industrial schools. We have now in England over fifty reformatory schools and one hundred and forty-two industrial schools. A large number of these are under voluntary control, but the great weakness of this system is that the accommodation is altogether inadequate and insufficient. The result is that large numbers of boys and girls who are somewhat weak-minded, and therefore more liable to become criminals, have either been turned out of these schools or refused admission. The State must come to the rescue of these outcasts, and construct and maintain on its own account, a large number of new schools designed to deal with this class of child. Supervision and attention should be continued up to the age of eighteen, and the very best medical advice should be called in for each child. Voluntary societies which have done such good work in the past should be further encouraged and strengthened in their beneficent tasks, and all that is haphazard and unsystematic in our methods should be eliminated.

Finally, the child question cannot be treated apart from other and larger questions of social reform. If ever we are

to save the child we must attack the housing problem, the problem of unemployment and casual labor, and put an end to the evil conditions and the degrading atmosphere of slum life. At present we are moving in a vicious circle. We build up with one hand and pull down with the other. Any Government worthy of the name today must have a great constructive policy of social reform upon all sides, in order that this blot of a degraded child life may be removed from the national escutcheon.

#### DEFINITIONS

*Conservative Party*, led in the House of Commons by Arthur J. Balfour, in the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne, stands for the maintenance of the existing institutions and vested interests, is supported almost entirely by the aristocracy and the wealthy classes, and is committed as a body to Tariff Reform or protection.

*Liberal Party*, led in the House of Commons by Herbert H. Asquith, in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe, stands for progressive reform and for the abolition of privilege, and is pledged to Free Trade.

*Unionists*, once called Liberal Unionists, who seceded from the Liberal Party at the time of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1885-6, led by Mr. Chamberlain, are now a part of the Conservative Party.

*Labor Party*, led by Mr. George Barnes, stands for the cause of "the masses as against the classes," and is closely allied in many things with the Liberal Party.

*Trade Unionists and Socialists*. Some of the members of the Labor party represent the trade unions, others are interested in a Socialistic ideal. The whole Liberal Party is more or less committed to a collectivist ideal.

*Independent Liberal Party*, organized in 1892, is really the Liberal Party of Parliament, familiarly known as the I. L. P.

*Social Democratic Party* is a small group representing an extreme section of the Socialists organized under the name of the Social Democratic Federation.

*Vote in the same lobby*. A vote in the House of Commons is called a division. The members divide according to their opinions, members filing past their respective whips casting aye and no ballots and thus recording their vote for or against a measure.

*Rates* are taxes levied by local authorities on a local assessment for local purposes.



# A READING JOURNEY in LONDON

## Shakespeare's London\*

By Percy Holmes Boynton

FROM the age of Chaucer to the age of Shakespeare is something over two hundred years. In the distance of both eras from the twentieth century the changes which took place between the fourteenth and the sixteenth should not be lost sight of. London had considerably more than doubled itself in population rising from 40,000 to about 100,000; as a result it had greatly increased in size. The old walled city was still preserved in its integrity, but a large amount of building had been done outside of it. Southwark was much more of a community than before, especially along the river bank to the east of London Bridge; the roads leading out from Aldgate and Bishopsgate were flanked by double rows of houses for a half mile or more; and the territory lying to the north and west sides—from Moorgate all the way around to the river was generously populated. The river front as far down as the Abbey was solidly lined with imposing structures, Charing Cross was a considerable village, so that Westminster was the link in a now unbroken chain of public and private buildings.

An increase of size and population, however, shows no necessary change in the real character of the community.

\*The first article of this series, "Chaucer's London," appeared in the September CHAUTAUQUAN.

More important is the fact that England in the days of Shakespeare and Elizabeth became finally and confidently independent. The succession of struggles with outside powers for century after century had by no means been concluded in Chaucer's day, but with the destruction of the Armada in 1588, England may be said for the last time to have felt reasonable fear of invasion by a continental power.

More important than either growth or independence is the fact that Shakespeare's England and London had become secularized. Not only was the idea of the pilgrimage gone out of date, but if reasons of diversion had given rise to a common cross-country trip by any thirty Londoners, the distribution of characters would have been utterly different in Elizabeth's day from what it was in that of Richard II. London was no longer overwhelmed by the religious orders. A natural degeneration toward which Chaucer and Langland pointed before 1400 finally brought about between 1530 and 1540 the dissolution of the monasteries. A commission was appointed, and when after investigation the abuses which existed within their walls were reported to Parliament, privileges from the smaller ones were first withdrawn and soon after the larger ones were condemned and taken over by the Crown. Many of the establishments were re-granted as private holdings to powerful individuals, some were converted to school uses, and in a surprisingly short time the vast piles of architecture which had been devoted to the ostensibly religious pursuits of the few were turned over to the community and variously adapted to frankly worldly ends.

This dissolution of the monasteries was an effect rather than a cause, for a matter of deeper import than the mere re-allotment of property was that there had come a redistribution of interest in the affairs of life. The Age of the New Learning had taken most minds away from those subjects to which the early monks had honestly devoted themselves. The relation of man to God had ceased to be as interesting as the relation of man to his fellows and the

environment in which he was placed, and the bewildered sense of baffled ignorance in which most of the thinking people of Chaucer's day were lost was replaced by a delighted feeling of interest and wonder at the marvels of the material world. Thus it was that progress was made at once in astronomy, exploration and the study of physical sciences in general, at the same time that men became interested anew in themselves and their ways, physical, psychical and social. The spirit of the new age is in a fashion summed up in Hamlet's lines when after referring to "this most excellent canopy, the air," and "this majestic roof fretted with golden stars" he said,

"What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason!  
how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express  
and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension  
how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon  
of animals!"

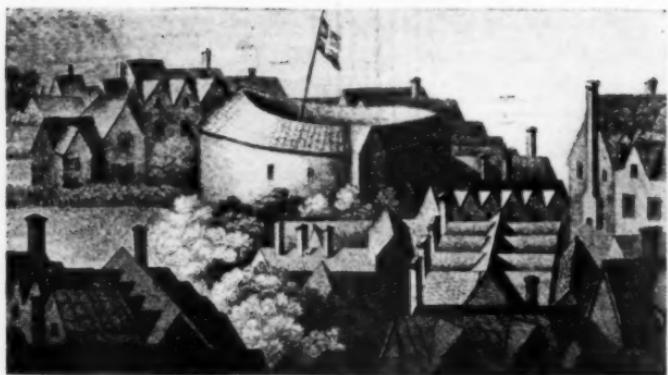
While this matter can easily be over-emphasized, the shift in point of view from the churchly to the worldly is well illustrated in the developments connected with the theater. Records show that the early dramatic efforts of the Middle Ages were one evidence of a general movement to make more elaborate and attractive the house of worship and the services held therein; but they show further a steady succession of steps which took the drama quite out of the hands of the church. The first dramatic tropes were interpolated in the regular and formal church services. As they were further elaborated they were given independently of any special stated worship, were presented in the church yards rather than under the church roof, were participated in by laymen, and were finally presented in the public squares under the auspices of trade gilds. With the development of Renaissance influence in England the alienation of church and stage became complete. For the Puritans, conservators of English morality, were for the most part either indifferent or hostile to all that distracted their minds from the

"contemplation of superior beings and eternal interests" while in strong contrast the playwrights were transmitting to delighted audiences dramatic forms and fictions which were drawn from shockingly pagan ancestry. A not unnatural consequence of these developments was that by the days of Shakespeare plays and play-acting were all too often included among the diversions of the unrespectable, fostered, to be sure, under court auspices, but relentlessly opposed by the rigorous and conservative Puritan element who were conducting a regular campaign toward their complete elimination, actuated by the amiable feeling that because they were virtuous there should be no more cakes and ale. As a result of their persistent and finally successful lobbying the theaters of Shakespeare's day were to be found after 1576 outside the city limits. Technically the legislation was a triumph, but practically it amounted to very little, for every play house was still within easy walking distance from the center of the town. Among the earliest the Theater (built 1576), the Curtain (1576), and the Fortune (1599) were on the north of London, and the Rose (1592), the Globe (rebuilt in 1599 from the old Theater), and the Hope, or Bear Garden (1613) were across the river in Southwark.

For the casual visitor the typical play houses of the day must have attracted immediate attention. They were as a rule round or octagonal buildings, fairly high-walled, surmounted with little extra cupolas, and topped upon these with flags on the days when performances were to be held. The plans and drawings of the city made by various contemporary artists seem in many respects to have been so inaccurate in scale that it is hard to believe that they did not all tend to err in suggesting that the theaters were tower-like in their general proportions. It is difficult to estimate just how there could have been room for even a modestly small audience in the narrow and angularly erect structures pictured in various drawings of the Bear Garden, the Globe,



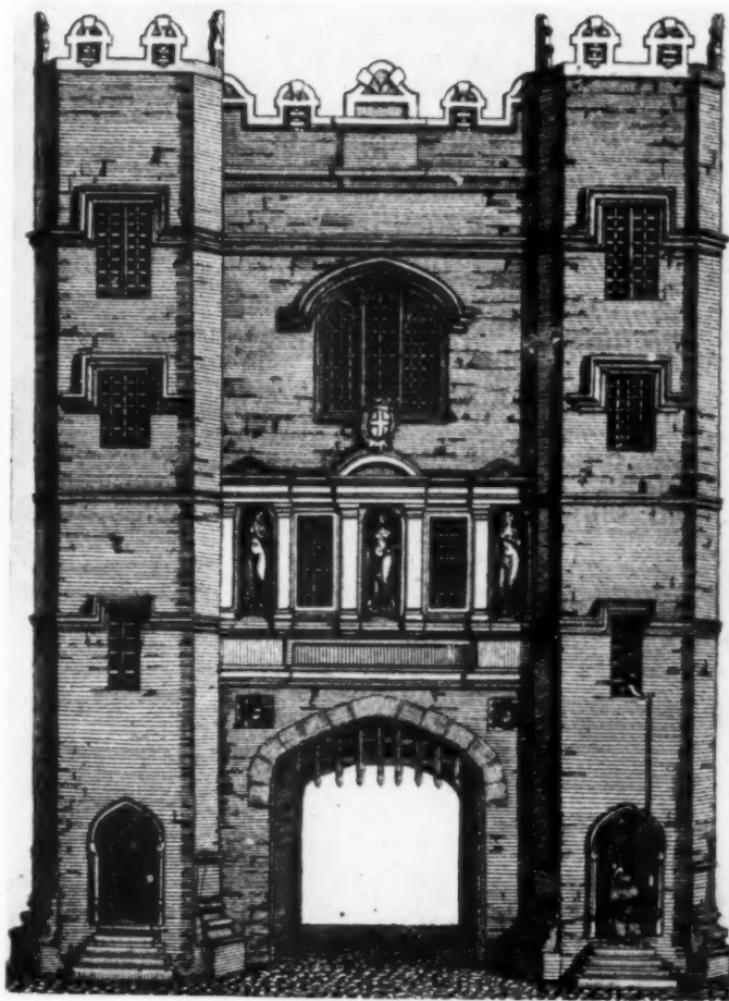
The Globe Theater, from an old Drawing. The Globe, originally round, burned in 1613 and was rebuilt as an octagon



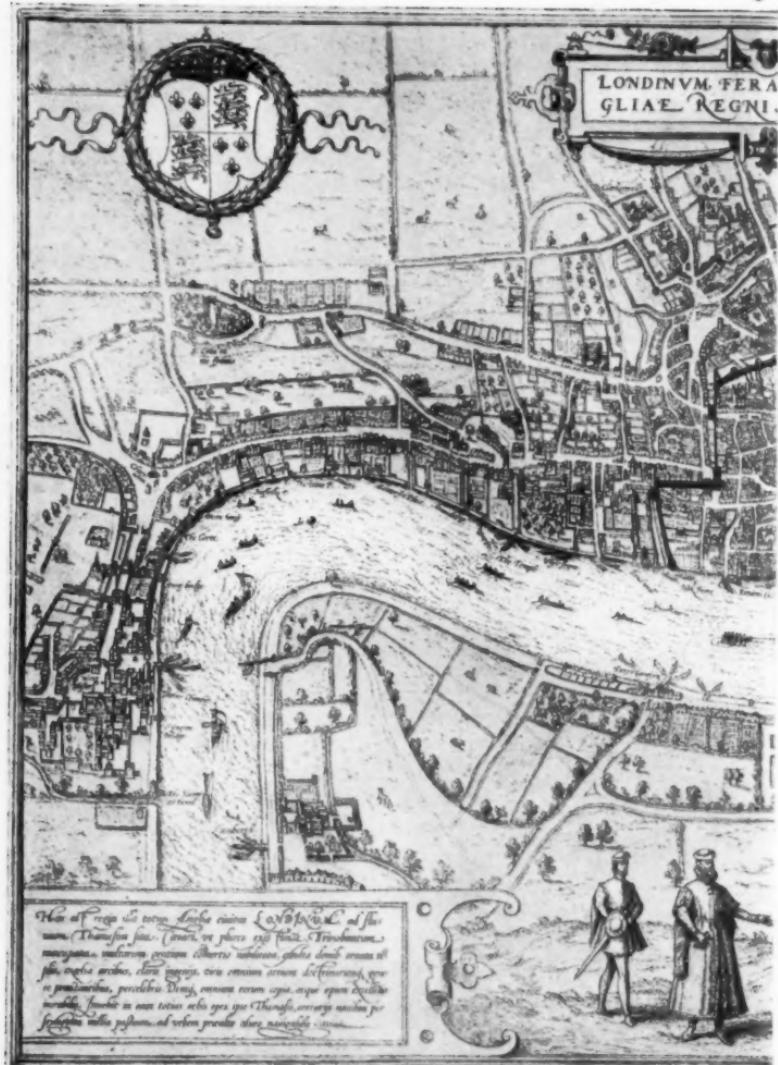
The Rose Theater, Bankside



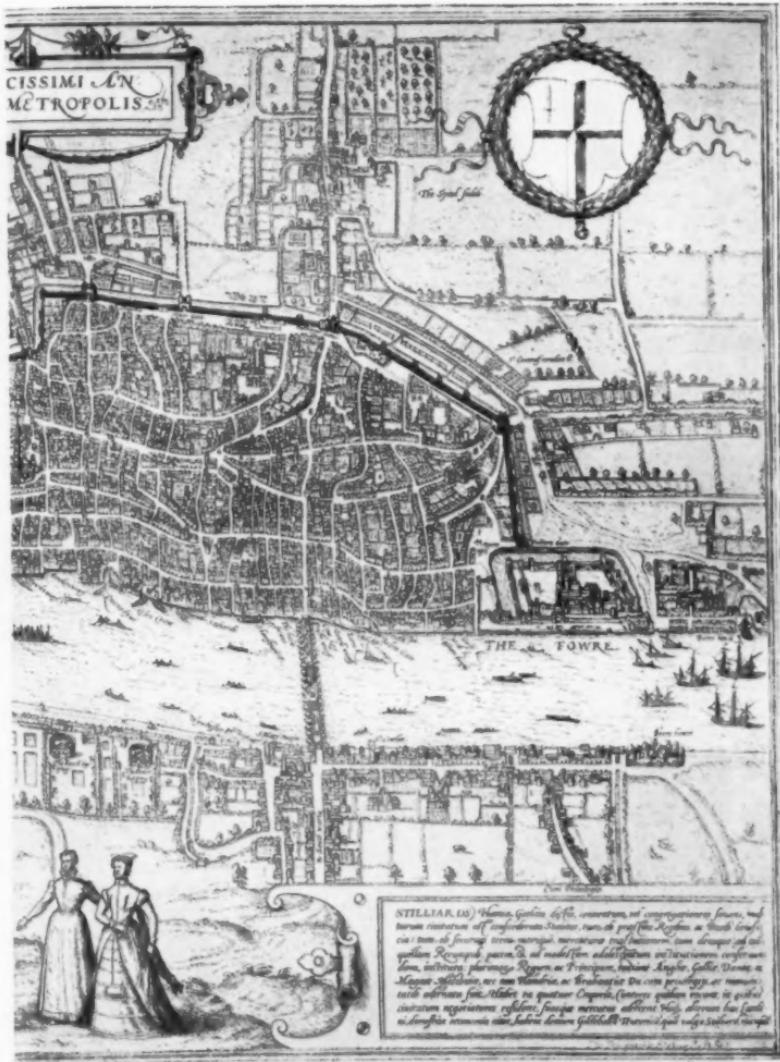
The Bear Garden, on the Bankside



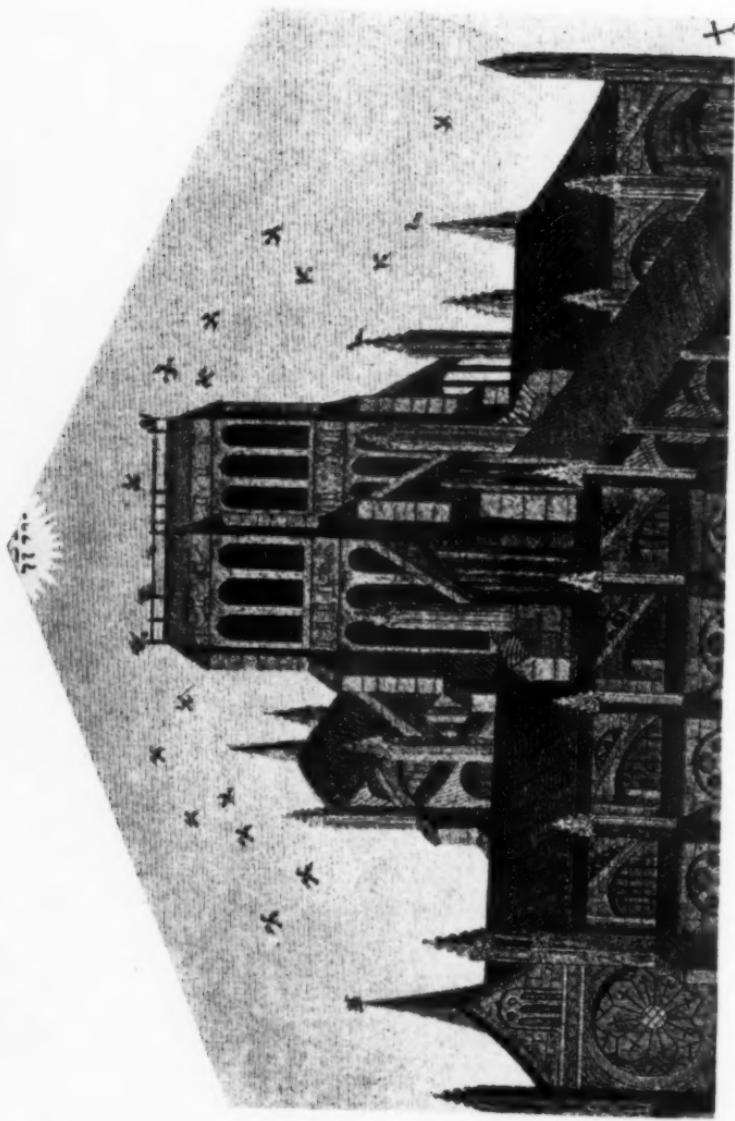
Newgate

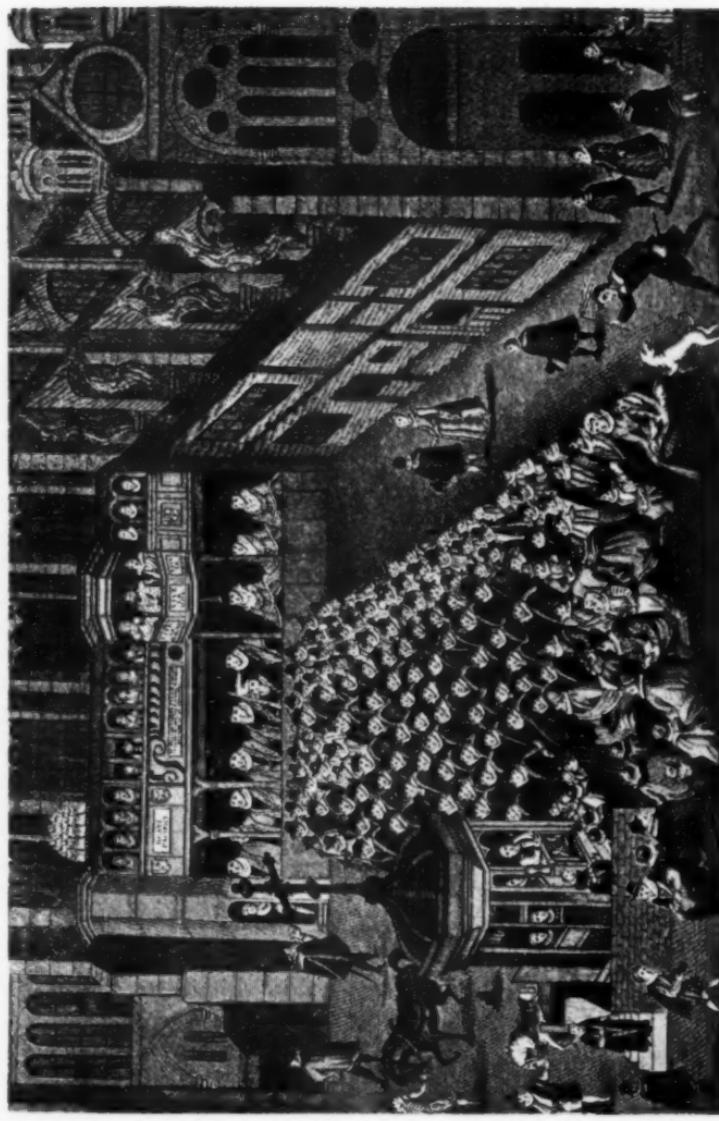


London in 1572. From a Map by Braun, and

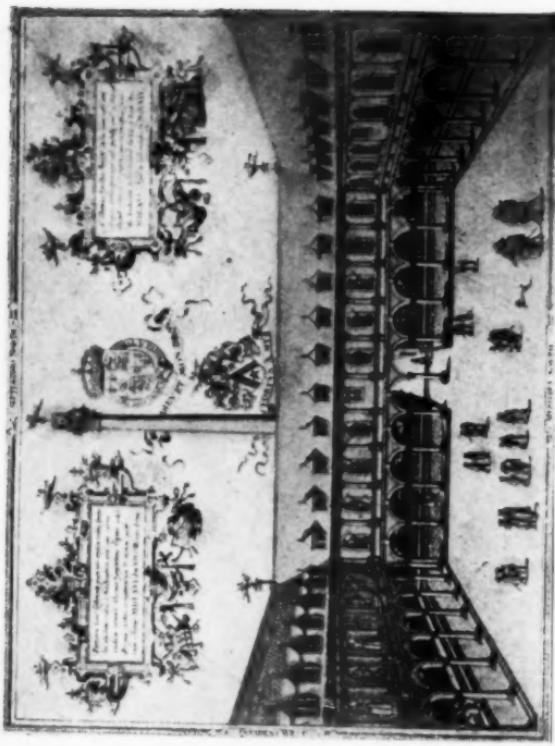


Hogenberg. The Black Line is the Wall of London





St. Paul's Cross as it was in 1620 when James I listened to a Sermon preached therefrom by the Bishop of London. The Cathedral itself forms the Background



The Royal Exchange

and the Rose. Moreover the picture of the Fortune Theater and the specifications of the building which make it eighty feet square are more nearly what one would expect for a hall designed to hold a fairly large number of people.

This is no place for technical discussion of the staging of Elizabethan plays. Much progress in the study of this interesting problem has been made in recent years and the results are easily accessible. More to the point is the familiar fact that the various theaters were the resort of hundreds and thousands of Londoners and visitors, and that the plays presented in the fifty or sixty years before the closing of the theaters in 1642 represented the best literary endeavors of a group of playwrights who are the proudest achievement of Elizabethan England.

If the theater had fallen into the hands of the world, the church itself had not wholly escaped. Ben Jonson in his "Everyman Out of his Humor" gives one a startling suggestion as to the way in which the noble old St. Paul's Cathedral was being misused, and Dekker's "Gull's Horn Book" offers more explicit testimony. The surrounding church yard although dignified by Paul's Cross from which occasional sermons were still preached, was used far more for various purposes of business; but the interior of the church itself was no better off. The main aisle of the nave, famous as St. Paul's Walk, during the middle of each day was thronged with citizens who came there for every sort of purpose but a religious one. Different points in the walk were employed for different kinds of rendezvous. Chaucer's Man of Law gathered with his fellows in the porch, but in the days of Elizabeth the lawyers did their self advertising within. Laborers presented themselves for hire here; merchandise was displayed; pedlers of all sorts did a thriving business; and the dissolute population of London, the immortal Bardolph included, contributed to make the place notorious. Distressing as the spectacle may have been from a purely religious point of view, St. Paul's as a

picturesque compendium of the life of the city must have proved a fascinating place for any traveler through town.

A little to the north and passing eastward from St. Paul's was the most famous street of the city, Cheapside, a short stretch about a quarter of a mile in length. This was the natural thoroughfare for all the processions between London Tower and Westminster, the swing back from the river being taken here on account of the ampler size of the street. Along its sides were erected not only scores of modest shops with a plentiful intersprinkling of taverns either on Cheapside or on the cross streets but also certain very notable buildings dedicated to the trade of the city. It was wide enough to afford an open market place for the dealers in "bread, cheese, poultry, fruit, hides and skins, onions and garlic, and all other small victuals," who had no regular shops there, and to contain, besides, four important structures in the middle of the street. At the east and west ends were the Great and Little Conduits where the people of the entire neighborhood drew their water, either in person or through the aid of carriers. Near the west end was the Standard of Cheap, a fountain before which for centuries public punishments were meted out. The list of penalties is a grim one, running from executions and mutilations to exposure in the pillory and the public burning of dishonest merchandise and seditious books. Near the east end was Cheapside Cross, the eleventh of the twelve crosses (Charing Cross was the last) marking the resting places of the body of Queen Eleanor when it was brought from Hardeby to Westminster Abbey in 1290. This memorial was regularly regilded at coronation times, but was regarded with disfavor as a Popish sign by the Puritans and demolished by them in 1643.

A procession through this street was a passage through the heart of the business district where sightseers by thousands could be gathered without calling upon other portions of London to augment the crowds which lined the way.

The progress of a pageant through Cheapside was not an occasion on which the populace played the part of meek and lowly spectators, for the degree of self discipline noticeable in a modern English crowd had not then been attained. The Lord Mayor's show of 1617 as described by an eye witness seems to have been made picturesque quite as much by the informalities of the occasion as by the regularly prepared display. "The sleek, plump city marshal on horseback, looking like the head priest of Bacchus, tried to keep order in vain." The companies in the windows showered squibs and firecrackers below, to the apparent delight of the people who were hit, and fireworks were rather recklessly used to clear the way for the procession. On the few coaches which appeared in the street the mob climbed and clung, freely using mud on the occupants in one case where they protested. There is in all of this pomp and pageantry as one judges it from the standards of today a curious mixture of crudeness and splendor, which in various re-combinations repeatedly appears in the manners and customs of the age.

A little beyond Cheapside in the continuation of this main highway was the most famous of the commercial buildings in London, the Royal Exchange, erected as a private enterprise by Elizabeth's great financier, Sir Thomas Gresham. It was a picturesque structure with its long colonnades, its high gables, topped with the Gresham grasshopper, and its beautiful bell tower. Much small business was done in the scores of shops for which the annual rental was frequently raised. And in a larger financial way it was the seat of organized commerce which secured the placing of royal loans in London so that the enormous rates of interest paid by the Crown were not forwarded into the coffers of foreign merchants. Banking was in its infancy, a primitive sort, being practised by the goldsmiths at the various shops and especially in their magnificent building, Goldsmith's Row in Cheapside.

As any procession progressed out of Cheapside past St. Paul's through Newgate down Fleet Street it passed through a district lined with small shops of a kind that were in existence from Chaucer's day to Dickens's although at no time more flourishing than in Shakespeare's period. The shops were small and open and so arranged that more or less of the display of goods could be made in the street. The masters were aided by one or two apprentices who were variously useful but most conspicuous on account of two activities. One of these was in the soliciting of trade, in promoting which they acted somewhat as the "barkers" in the miscellaneous districts of modern expositions, and somewhat as the salesmen do in the big cheaper grade department stores. The variety of cries is frequently referred to in the literature of the day and has been taken advantage of by Scott in giving local color to the early chapters of Sir Nigel. The other activity of the apprentices was hardly official, involving as it did the general free fights in which the apprentices against common enemies rallied each other with the cry "Clubs." It was not a bad training for the times when they were drafted into real war, and doubly justified Simón Eyre's exhortation to one of them in Dekker's "Shoemaker's Holiday" that he "fight for the honor of the gentle craft, . . . the flower of St. Martin's, the mad knaves of Bedlam, Fleet Street, Tower Street and Whitechapel; crack me the crowns of the French knaves, pox on them, crack them; fight, by the Lord of Ludgate, fight my fine boy!"

The procession toward Westminster passing down Fleet Street came next to

"those bricky towres  
The which on Temmes brode aged back doe ryde,  
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,  
There whlome wont the Templar Knights to byde  
Till they decayd through pride."

The Temple, originally the establishment of the Tem-

plars, shortly after their downfall in 1313, passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem who rented the Outer Temple to an individual and the Inner and Middle to the students of the Common Law. At the dissolution of the monasteries the leases were continued by the crown, until toward the end of Shakespeare's life in the year of Milton's birth, 1608, James I granted the two Temples to the Benchers of the Inns of Court and their successors forever.

At the western limit of these precincts Temple Bar separated Fleet Street from the Strand, making the boundary of the land outside the walls which was still under control of the city. By an old custom a gate was always closed here when the Monarch wished to enter the city and opened only after the sounding of a trumpet, a parley, and the granting of permission by the Lord Mayor. The gates are gone and the King today has equal privileges with his meanest subject, but on great state occasions the old ceremonial is still revived.

The last stage of the state procession westward was by way of the Strand and Charing Cross through Whitehall to the Abbey. From the days of Henry VIII to those of William III, Whitehall was the Royal Palace turned to the uses of the Crown after it had been wrested from Cardinal Wolsey who held it under the name of York House. One gets a vivid idea of what passed within and around it from an attentive reading of Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel." That same combination of splendor and lack of finesse already noted is suggested by a curious catalogue which in describing it says that in the days of Henry VIII it contained a series of "galleries and courts, a large hall, a chapel, a tennis court, a cock pit, an orchard, and a banqueting house." In the new banqueting hall erected by King James in 1606, an ill-fated building which survived only eleven years, a masque of Ben Jonson's was presented on every succeeding Twelfth Night. The splendor of an Elizabethan masque is apparent from Robert Laneham's letter

made familiar by Scott's use of it in describing the performance arranged by Leicester at Kenilworth during the progress of Queen Elizabeth in 1582. Another side of such a presentation is suggested by Busino's description of the Twelfth Night at Whitehall in 1617-18. For hours the audience waited until finally after ten o'clock the royal party appeared. The masque "Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue" began. "It were long to tell how Bacchus on a cart was followed by Silenus on a barrel and twelve wicker flasks who performed the most ludicrous antics." Twelve boys as pages followed and were succeeded by twelve cavaliers in masks who on choosing partners, danced a most hilarious and individual succession of steps before the King. When they began to flag, James impatiently goaded them on, upon which "The Marquis of Buckingham . . . immediately sprang forward cutting a score of lofty and very minute capers with such grace and agility that he not only appeased the ire of his angry sovereign but moreover rendered himself the admiration and the delight of everybody." Descriptions of this sort reassure the readers of Scott who feel that he has presented the king and "Steenie" and "Baby Charles" as much too far below the angels.

Although the land route we have described was a famous line of travel from the Tower to Westminster, rather more people on ordinary occasions made their way up or down the river by boat. The streets, especially prepared on great state days, were usually in pretty bad shape. The case of an official who was punished in the reign of Elizabeth for the defects in the highway between the Royal Exchange and Westminster ceases to be an impressive evidence of the scrupulous attention paid to street cleaning and repairing when one reads that he received 313 stripes, one for each gully which crossed the streets in a distance of less than two miles. It is not surprising that under such circumstances vehicles were not generally used. Moreover, for foot passengers the streets were filthy beyond belief.

All sorts of refuse accumulated in the one central gutter; the odors arising therefrom mingled with those which were wafted from innumerable shops and kitchens; and, to cap all, the din of artisans, the bawling of shop keepers, and the peals of a fair proportion of London's hundred and odd church bells assailed the long-suffering pedestrian. Often for purposes of ease, therefore, when the tide favored the direction of the wayfarer, and often for luxuriousness and the picturesqueness of the route, the water course was chosen.

The Thames in Shakespeare's day was a splendid stream of which one can get a fair idea from the drawings of Visscher and Hollar. It was a subject on which Elizabethans loved to dwell, the fairness of the water, the abundance of fish, and the beauty of the myriads of swans who floated upon it appealing to every eye. Thus Harrison in his "England" is not alone in his enthusiasm as he writes:

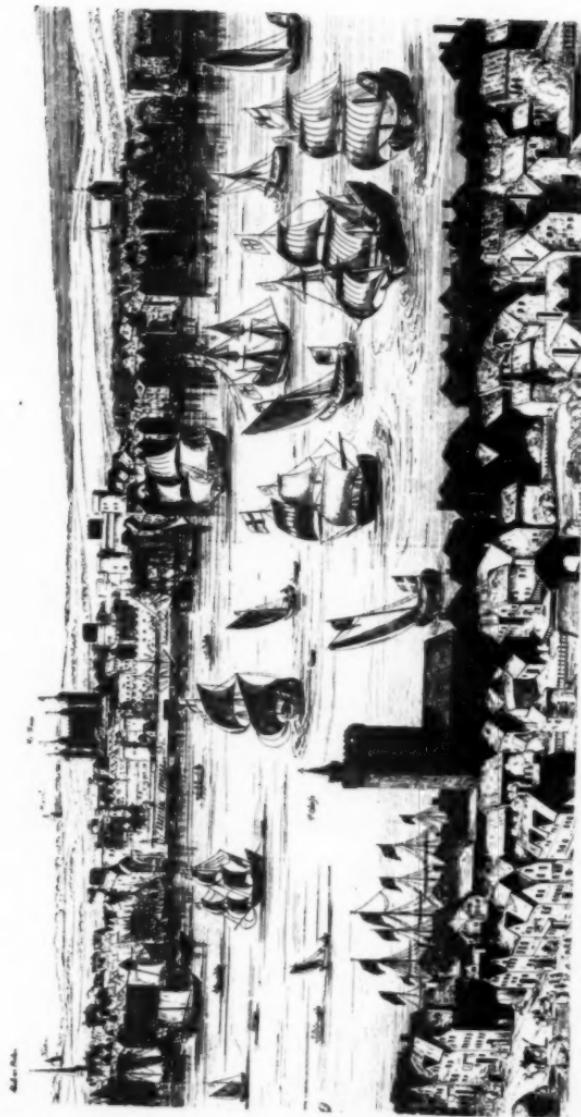
"In like maner I could intreat of the infinit number of swans dailie to be sene upon this river, the two thousand wherries and small boats, whereby three thousand poore watermen are maintained, through the carriage and recarriage of such persons as passe or repasse from time to time upon the same! beside those huge tideboats, tiltbotes, and barges, which either carrie passengers, or bring necessarie provision from all quarters of Oxfordshire, Barkeshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Herfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, Surrie, and Kent, unto the citie of London. But . . . I surceasse at this time to speake anie more of them here."

Above London Bridge the traffic was largely in passengers but just below it was the natural terminal for a large number of east going ships. The great period of prosperity in ocean commerce was no greater than it had been for generations though it involved business with European ports from the farthest ends of the Mediterranean to Scandinavia, as well as to the thrice distant Orient in the days before

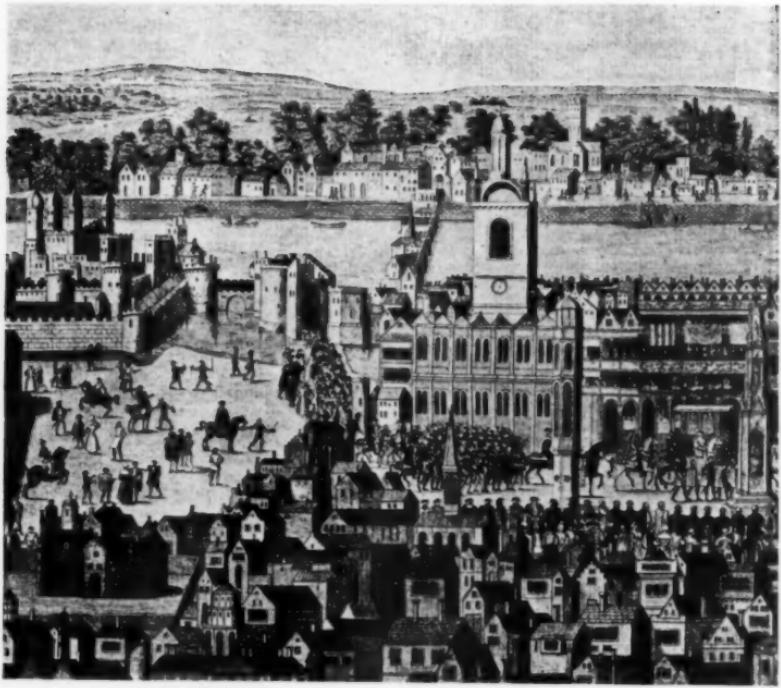
the Suez Canal. In the Pool, as the harbor below the Bridge was called, a great fleet of sail was usually to be seen, and Billingsgate, not yet degenerated into a mere fish market, was the busiest of shipping points.

The prevalent combination of display and primitiveness appeared in the dwellings of the day. From the point of view of modern conveniences the present generation even to the poorer classes would endure with impatience the conditions of the past. There were no such things as plumbing, proper disposal of waste, heating of the whole houses; adequate ventilation; the accumulation of stale rushes on the floors was so noisome that perfumes were lavishly employed to drown the stench; yet at the same time a certain sumptuousness in architecture was to be found not merely in the mansions of the ostentatious rich. The beauty of the palaces along the Thames and such houses as Crosby Hall is familiar enough, but in a lesser way here and there about the city there were many merchants' homes which in point of elaborateness of exterior were triumphant pieces of artistic display.

In point of extravagance of dress, though of course, it is the fashion of any age to consider itself a high standard from which to judge all others it does seem today that the gorgeous ingenuity was almost beyond belief. An amusing protest against the importation of English fashions into America by Nathaniel Ward in 1647 might lead one to believe that this was a mere Puritan objection to a natural desire for ornament if the protests in England itself were not expressed with equal violence. The running marginal comments in Harrison's "England" upon this subject furnish sufficient evidence. "Our fanciful interest in dress is astonishing—I cannot describe England's dress; first Spanish; then French; then German; then Turkish; then Barbaryan; they look as absurd as a dog in a doublet—how men and women worry the tailor and abuse him! then the trying on! we sweat till we drop to make our clothes fit—our hair we



The Pool of the Thames with the Tower in the Background. From Visscher's Map of London, 1616



London Bridge

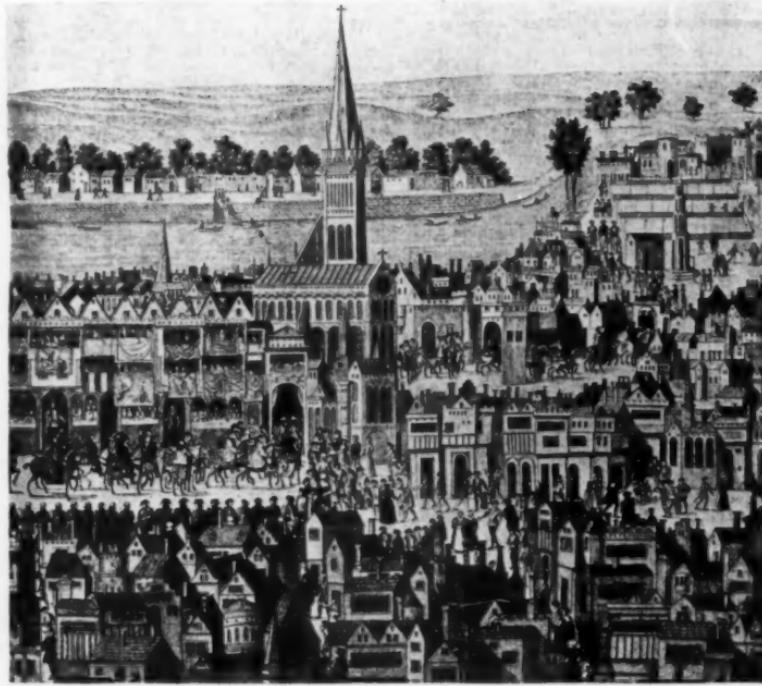
Bow church

The Standard

Goldsmiths' Row

The Cross

Procession of Edward VI from the Tower



Cheapside : "The  
Beauty of London"

St. Paul's

Ludgate

Temple Bar  
Charing Cross  
Westminster

to Westminster, February 19, 1546-7



Front of Sir Paul Pinder's House, on the West Side of Bishopsgate Street Without



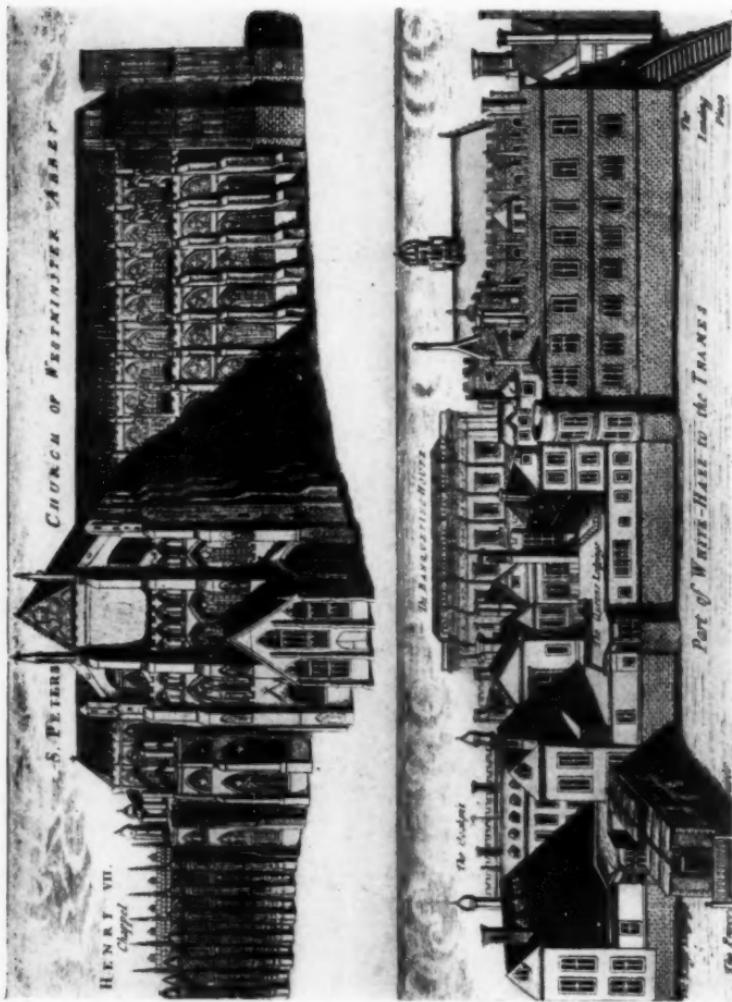
Old Fountain Inn in the Minories. Taken down in 1793



Entrance of Queen Mother to London in 1638.



The Procession is proceeding through Cheapside



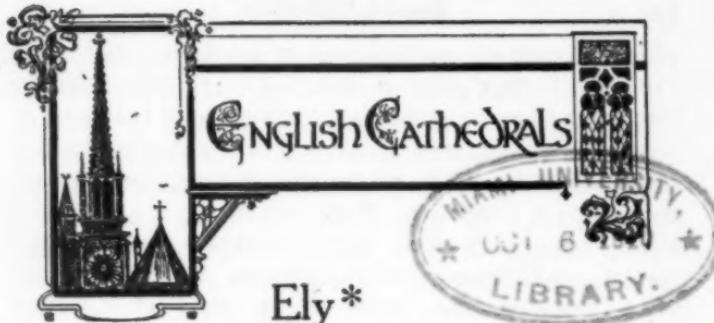
Westminster and White-Hall. From "A Prospect of London" by Rolt, Morden and Phil. Lc'd, 1682

poll or curl, wear long or cropt—some courtiers wear rings in their ears to improve God's work—women are far worse than men—God's good gifts are turned into wantonness." Says Portia of Falconbridge, the young baron of England, when she is discussing her various suitors, "I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behavior everywhere."

More and more as one dwells on the picturesque details of social and literary history the idea is brought home that when all is said the most interesting of facts is to be discovered in the essential likeness between the past and the present. Invention has of course made enormous strides, contributing in its progress new words, metaphors, customs and methods of life; but it has contributed few new ideas and no characteristics which were not to be found in human nature in the days before the flood. So when we come to the well established generalizations about the days of Shakespeare and the London of Shakespeare the distinguishing features are in part obviously material, and in part mere differences in emphasis between that age and this. The most extravagant story that could be told as to the vogue of the London theater of 1600 would be pitifully put in the shade by the commonplace facts of 1910. Although bull baiting and bear baiting may no longer exist at the present time, the cock pit has not disappeared and the prize ring does its work in satisfying the savage instincts of one type of sportsman. Elizabethan elegance in architecture and in dress have been dwelt on with great satisfaction by modern writers, who are in danger of overlooking in the present some features which they can see very clearly through the vista of the centuries. Possibly the men of today are less gorgeous in their dress than Raleigh and his friends, but the protests of press and pulpit at the reign of the modern milliner and modiste are as vehement as anything that can be educed from the records of the past. Moreover the drain on the pocketbook caused by such in-

dulgences or brought about by the cost of the ordinary commodities, makes one sometimes assume that the high cost of living is a modern invention, but even here the Elizabethans can claim precedence. Tariff, rents and the cost of labor were a constant source of distress. The more one contemplates Elizabeth's period the more complicated the view becomes, but in the last analysis all the impressions can be classified under two heads: the striking contrasts between the externals of then and now, and the startling proofs of identity in the character of that age and of this.





By Kate Fisher Kimball

**E**LY, one of the smallest of Cathedral towns, lies in the midst of the great fen district of England. The very name of its river, the Ouse (ooze) conjures up a vision of slow moving waters, drenched fields, submerged tree trunks and fathomless black soil. You remember how the beauty of the fen appealed to Charles Kingsley who summed it up in one poetic line, "As of the sea, of boundless expanse and freedom."

This vast region has been these many centuries drained and dyked. The modern fen tax makes every man a trustee of his neighbor's welfare and fair pasture lands alternate with luxuriant fields of grain sprinkled with scarlet poppies. Though the "Isle of Ely" has long since been drained out of existence and the gentle eminence which formed its ancient stronghold is no longer encircled by the river, yet it is still in law and history and poetry and in all reverence the "Isle of Ely," to remain so, let us hope, while one stone of its historic minster remains.

Coming up from the station by the "Black Hill" road you pass under the medieval "Ely Porta" and are in the precincts of an old monastery. Looking up the slope over a splendid rolling meadow dotted with fine old trees, you have

\*This is the second article in the series on "English Cathedrals." The first, "Canterbury," appeared in the September issue of the CHAUTAUQUAN.

your first view of the Cathedral stretching its huge length along the highest point of the "Isle." Something of the spell of the fen country seems to cling about it, a sense of mystery and enchantment. At the first glance you notice, rising above the middle of the great building, between the transepts, a veritable fairy creation, a marvelous stone octagon, pierced with windows, and delicate tracery and fringes with lightsome pinnacles, while lifted above it still higher is an eight-sided lantern which crowns the dome. Few architects before or since this dome was built have dreamed and dared so greatly. The fame of Alan of Walsingham's work gave Ely a prestige throughout Europe. We look along the west roof of the Cathedral and note the upper row of windows of a great Norman nave, completed with a huge west tower and transepts and we are conscious of a touch of awesomeness in the presence of this gigantic building. The west tower is no fairy structure but a great bulwark of massive Norman architecture turreted and buttressed like a fortress. There seems a kind of noble defiance in its attitude which savors of the pre-Norman history of Ely when its predecessor confronted the Conqueror and his hosts. The impression is deepened as you pass around to the front and discover that one of the two supporting transepts has been torn away leaving only scars behind it. When and how it went, no record survives to tell. The tower, sufficient unto itself, guards its secret.

The origin of Ely goes back to a patron saint, Etheldreda or Awdry, an East Anglian princess. Twice reluctantly married, she received the Isle of Ely as dowry from her first husband, and when she fled from her second, Ely became a refuge where she founded a monastery of monks and nuns and ruled as the first abbess in 673. The Danes harried the monastery in 870, but for a hundred years superstitious fears kept profane hands from molesting the white marble sarcophagus of the saint resting amid the ruins. In

the quiet days of Saxon Edgar new monasteries arose, Ely was rebuilt, a group of Benedictines installed and in 970 Archbishop Dunstan consecrated its first Abbot, Brihtnoth.

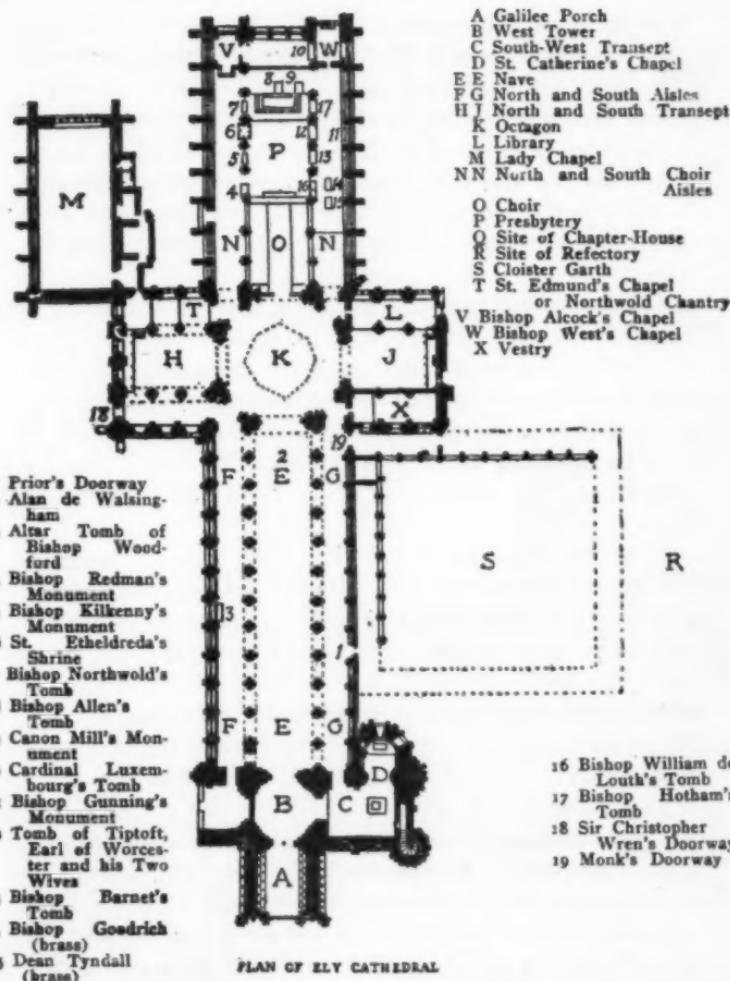
Another hundred years were yet to pass before the shadow of the Norman fell over the land, and the abbots of Ely flourished apace. Wealth poured into the abbey. One optimistic soul, Earl Brihtnoth whose bones rest in the church today found life good in spite of its uncertainties and shared his possessions with the abbey. He lost his life in a raid of Danish vikings yet as he breathed his last, thanked the God of Nations "for all the joy I have had in life." Then came the Norman invasion and the last stand of the English under Hereward the Wake, *vir strenuissimus* according to the old Chronicles and in Kingsley's fascinating tale he bears out his reputation. Many Abbots bowed to William to save their monasteries and then were humiliated by his contemptuous followers. But stout hearted Abbot Thurstan of Ely remembering the fen people's devotion to Harold, stood firm and his abbey tower visible far and wide became the symbol of refuge for the English.

Happenings so remote have left us only the faintest reminder after nine hundred years, but you find it worth while to climb the west tower even to the extent of two hundred and eighty-eight steps to look out upon the wide fenland. Below you are the ancient monastery buildings now used by dean and canon. It is June and the high walled gardens are brilliant with roses. Along the top of the walls, radiant blossoms are springing, apparently from no soil whatever, while pink and white snapdragons, still more daring, nod from some crevice high up in the Cathedral itself. Far off to the southwest you can discern Haddenham tower and beyond, on a low hill is Aldreth where William the Norman built his fatal bridge over the mire of the fen. Kingsley describes vividly the tragedy which ensued when the Normans eager for spoil overcrowded the unstable bridge.

"That which The Wake had foreseen was come at last. The bridge, strained more and more by its living burden, and by the falling tide, had parted,—not at the Ely end, where the sliding of the sow took off the pressure,—but at the end nearest the camp. One sideway roll it gave, and then, turning over, engulfed in that foul stream the forward Norman chivalry; leaving a dark line full a quarter of a mile in length—of wretches drowning in the dark water, or, more hideous still, in the bottomless slime of peat and mud. Thousands are said to have perished. Their armor and weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after; are found at times unto this day, beneath the rich drained cornfields which now fill up that black half mile."

Returning from the tower, the interior beauty of the Cathedral captivates you, one long sweep of nave and crossing and choir from the west door clear up to the lovely lancet windows of the east end. The carved open-work screen just west of the choir forms no appreciable barrier to the view. You walk slowly up through the nave, one of the longest in England. Here are no tall "perpendicular" arches as at Canterbury and no soaring vaulted roof. Instead you have a row of round, massive, Norman arches with lighter double arches in the triforium above, and still higher the round-headed windows of the clerestory, the small arches on each side of them giving a triple effect. It is as simple and majestic as a Greek temple, restful and impressive. The light color of the stone gives a cheerful tone to the solid Norman masonry and above is a flat roof which was placed upon the open timbers as late as 1858 and decorated with scenes depicting the sacred history of man. The artist used much gold in his work, and subdued shades of blue and green and red with very harmonious effect, and when the sun shines in through the double portal at the west, the whole nave becomes radiant with a golden glow mingled with rainbow tints reflected from above.

The nave and north and south transepts represent the earliest years of the present Cathedral. The Conqueror installed as Abbot one of his kinsmen, the zealous though venerable Abbot Simeon. Simeon, like his Biblical namesake, was not prepared to depart in peace, even at the age of ninety, without a new vision of the future, so he began



building a new abbey church in 1083. Much of his ten years of work may be seen in the lower tier of Norman arches of the north and south transepts. Abbot Richard who followed Simeon, finished the choir and transepts and a great celebration was held in 1106 when the coffins of St. Etheldreda and the other abbesses were placed behind the altar in the new Norman choir. These relics had increased much in sanctity with age, and were the object of many pilgrimages.

Richard was the last abbot. Henry I made Ely a bishopric and the "Liberties of Etheldreda" as her extensive possessions were called, made the monastery a formidable political power. They were divided between the Bishop and the Prior who became the head of the convent. Ely is unusual in having no bishop's throne. The Bishop took the Abbot's chair in the Choir, and the Dean now occupies the Prior's.

As you look back toward the west door you are puzzled to account for the tall pointed "perpendicular" arches which support the Norman tower. A closer inspection reveals the original arches above them showing that the tower had to be braced about the fifteenth century. There seems to have been much juggling with this western tower. Bishop Ridell who built it in 1174-89 carried it up to the top of the first row of battlements on the outside. You notice that the section above is quite different from the rest of the tower. The tall "Decorated" window indicates that it was a hundred years later. Before the latter part was added the tower had a lead-covered, wooden spire, and when the decorated section was substituted, a spire was again placed on top. The tower was a cause of uneasiness for centuries for the central tower of the Cathedral had early collapsed and the western transept had also fallen. The spire was finally removed about a hundred years ago.

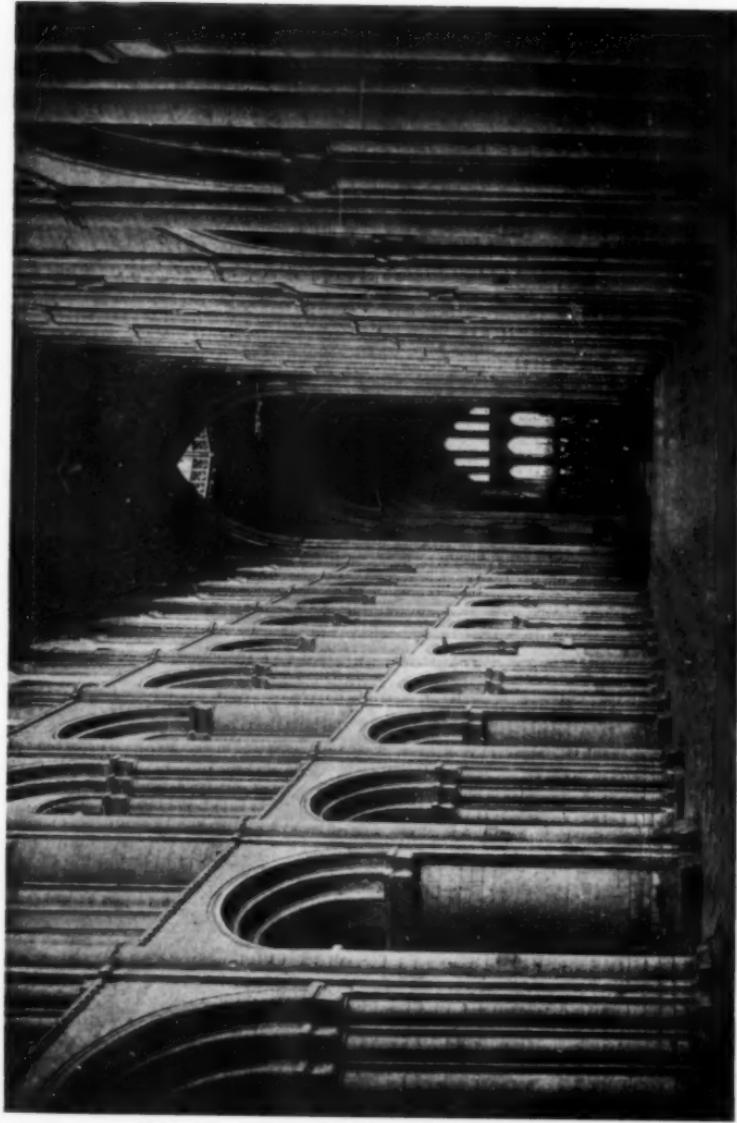
Right across the street from the west transept is the Bishop's Palace, an imposing building, worthy of its im-



West Tower, Ely, with south transept in transition Norman style



The Presbytery, Ely Cathedral



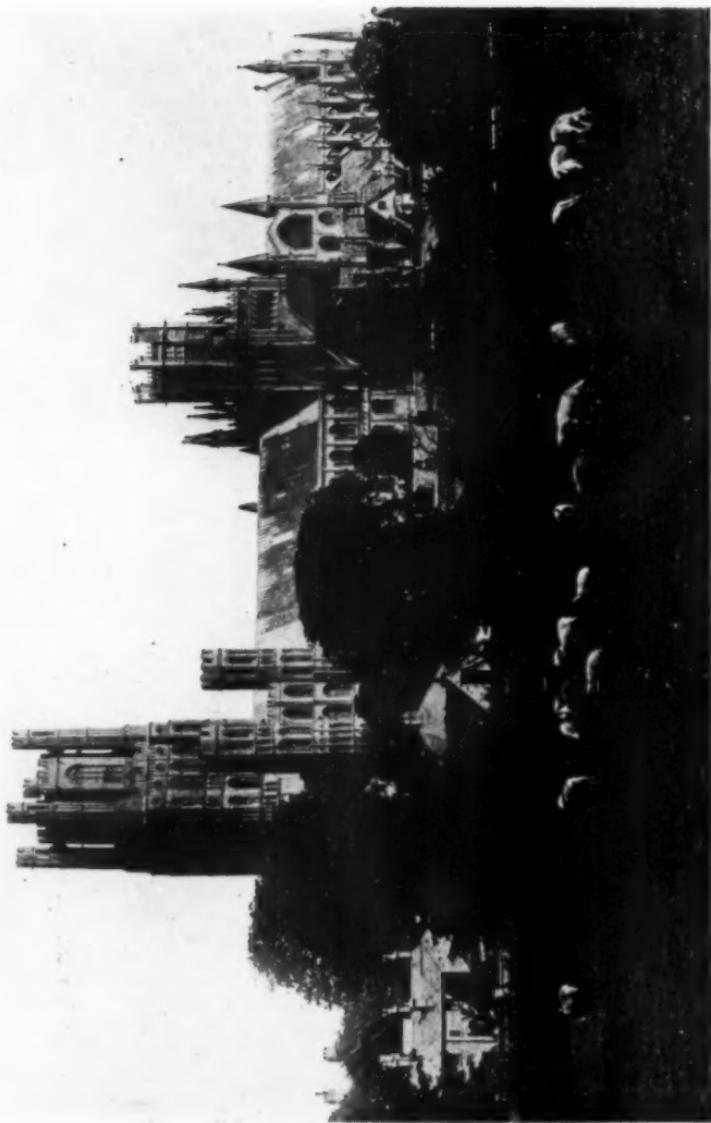
Nave, looking east, Ely



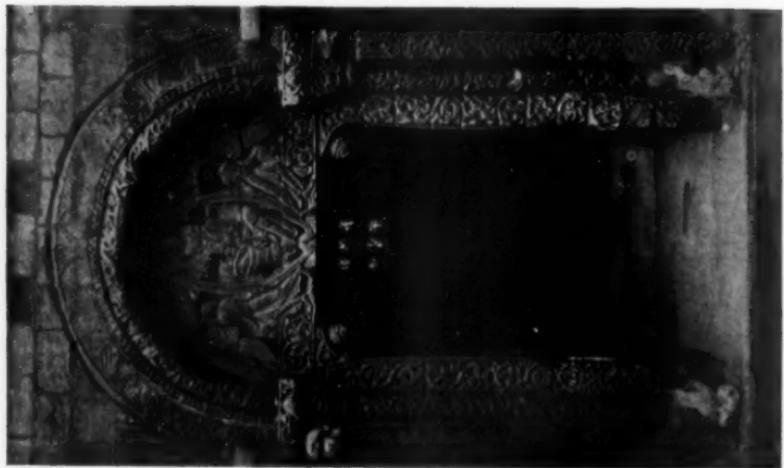
Alan of Walsingham's Gothic Octagon Tower, Ely



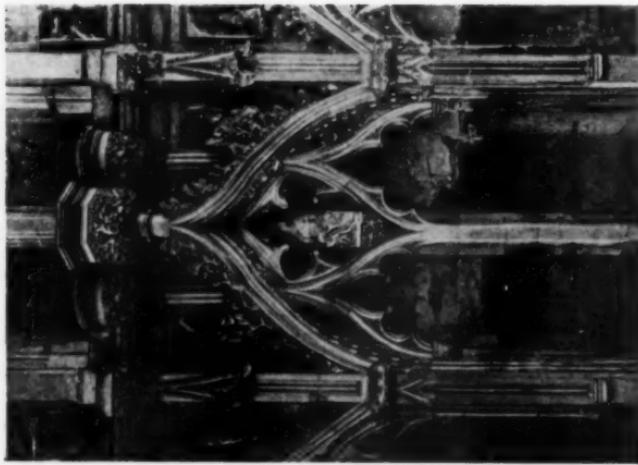
Interior of Porch, Ely



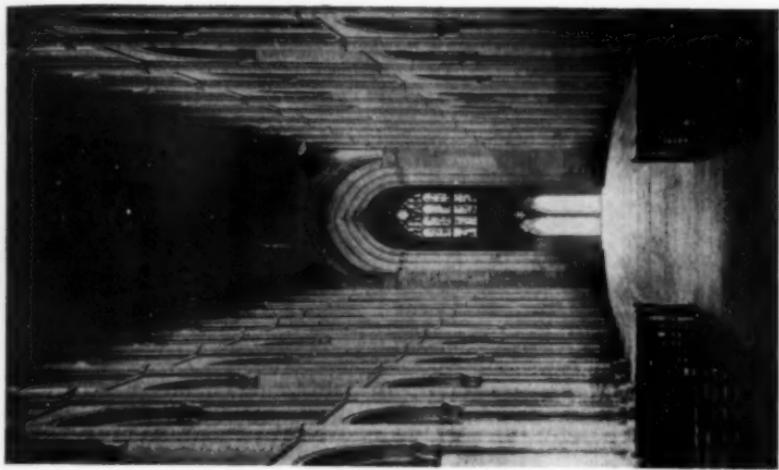
Ely Cathedral from the southwest



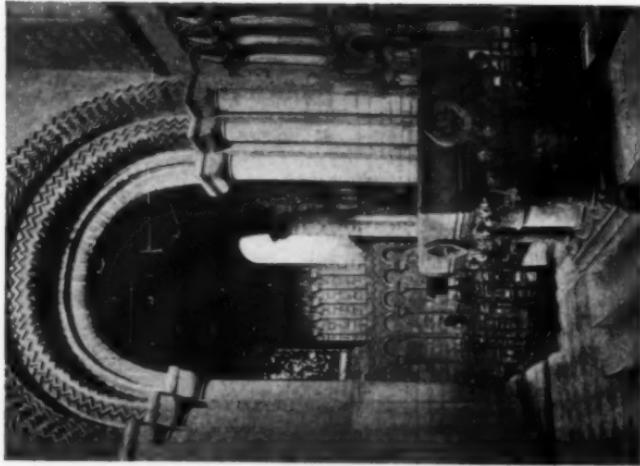
Prior's Doorway, Ely. Norman work



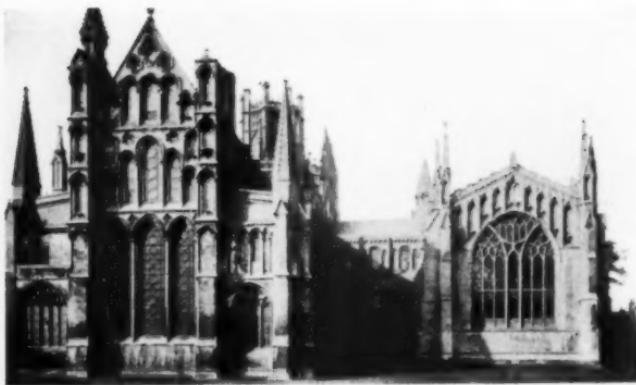
Stone Carving in Lady Chapel, Ely



Nave, looking west, Ely



Baptistry, Ely



Ely Cathedral from East End



Cromwell House, Ely

portant uses. A glance at the interior of the west transept reveals one of the most charming of transition-Norman Chapels, called St. Catharine's and used as a baptistery. The walls are adorned with arcades of interlacing or plain, round arches, rising tier above tier and exhibiting great variety of design.

Two circumstances prevented Ely from becoming almost entirely a Norman building. The first was the coming in of the Early English style and the second the collapse of her central Norman tower.

Ely is famed among English Cathedrals for her Early English architecture. You have already noticed the remarkable porch which buttresses the western tower, by common consent one of the most exquisite of early English effects. From the outside nothing could be more striking than the airy grace of this porch in contrast with the solid tower behind it. To think of it as buttressing anything seems almost ludicrous. Note the three shapely lancet windows above the door with their deeply cut mouldings at the sides and capitals with leaf designs. Smaller arches cover both front and side walls and are wrought with trefoils and other characteristic forms, the corners of the porch being finished with slender shafts terminating in points. Within the porch the effect is even more lovely. Low stone seats run along the sides, adorned with trefoiled arches above and below. Varied and finely wrought carving enriches the doorway which though more elaborate is similar to that in front. It is all exuberant yet restrained as in the best Greek work, which perhaps was the reason why Professor Freeman called it "A Greek portico translated into Gothic language."

The coming of the pointed arch into England has been ascribed to crusaders. Whatever its origin the transition from Norman to Early English reveals the spread of ideas between England and the continent. The new spirit of Gothic art struggling for expression in France and Italy was bound to work itself out in England also and the monas-

teries with their schools and great building enterprises attracted men eager to express their ideas. Bishop Eustace to whom the porch is attributed died in 1215 when English Gothic was just beginning to make itself felt. As you compare the porch with the tower you see indications of the coming change of style. Ely has suffered more than once in the interest of "improvements." She had a narrow escape in 1757 when an architect advised the destruction of this porch instead of spending money on repairs since "this part of the building is neither ornamental nor useful." Fortunately the Dean and Chapter thought otherwise. The next striking break with Norman traditions at Ely was made when Bishop Hugh de Northwold in 1234-54 extended Abbot Simeon's choir a hundred feet eastward. You enter the choir and passing by the first three arches, come to a circular Norman shaft rising straight to the roof and marking the end of the old choir. The six arches east of it are Northwold's presbytery and like the porch a notable example of Early English. The characteristic signs of the new period you note in the groups of lancet windows, the slender columns and leaf capitals with their round abacus above each instead of the square block of the Norman, the trefoils between the arches and quatrefoils over the windows. The Gothic roof is especially interesting. Between the lower arches are richly carved bracket-like projections called corbels and above these rise clusters of slender columns which run straight up beside the triforium arches to the bottom of the clerestory windows and there spread out forming the ribs of a beautiful vault, the ribs being joined to those from the opposite side by a slender moulding running lengthwise along the middle of the roof. The plan of the Norman nave of double arches in the triforium and triple arches in the clerestory is repeated here, but the double triforium arches with trefoiled stops and geometric pattern above, and fancy carved moldings at the sides are as different as possible from their sober Norman neighbors.

of the nave. All this is part of the Gothic scheme involved in securing the graceful vaulted roof. The main lines of construction tend upward and the sense of lightness and luxuriance about it all makes it seem unnecessary to have the columns which support the roof, rest upon the ground. You observe that they do not, yet the general effect is both buoyant and secure.

Before you study the next stage of the Cathedral you must see the eastern facade of this interesting presbytery, looking down as it does upon a trim green lawn which stretches away from it in the traditional English fashion. It is very beautiful and you again enjoy the fine grouping of the lancet windows reinforced on the outside with a row in the gable not visible within. You protest in spirit at the substitution of later windows of a different type, in the lower corners thus marring the original design and rebel still more as you note that this "improving" process has gone on all around the Cathedral, the triforium walk being raised and large "decorated" windows used very freely.

In 1322 the square Norman tower in the center of the Cathedral fell with a great noise. The whole city trembled and people thought there was an earthquake but the calamity became in the end a blessing. The Cathedral had at that time a notable Bishop, John Walsingham, an admirable architect whose gifts became conspicuous under the Cathedral's need. He had genius and he feared not to depart from old precedents. By cutting off the corners of the former nave and choir, at the crossing, he secured a great open space in the center of the church where he laid deep the foundations of eight piers instead of four. Upon these he raised his eight-sided Gothic dome, its stone octagon forming the most artistic and conspicuous object on the exterior of the church. It was a skilful engineering feat to balance the great mass of stone so dexterously above his wooden roof. Nor did he attempt stone for the lantern above, but sent far and wide over England for eight great

oak trees sixty-three feet long. These sheathed with lead and firmly braced held the dome steady one hundred and fifty-two feet above the pavement. On the inside the dome rises lightly from groups of small clustered columns resting like Northwold's roof upon brackets. Within the lantern itself are thirty-two panels painted with figures of angels, above them an equal number of windows and in the very center of the dome, a figure of Christ with his hand raised in blessing. The whole has been decorated in recent years by Mrs. Parry, in harmony with the nave. The name Walsingham is connected with at least one other important work at Ely, the spacious Lady Chapel, one of the largest in England, adjoining the east end of the church. The Early English period had passed in Walsingham's time and the later Gothic as expressed in the "Decorated" and "perpendicular" styles is often profusely carved and, to modern eyes sometimes overloaded. The Lady Chapel is a marvel of stone carving. You find that the tiny figures of the Virgin which abound are nearly all headless, recalling England's reaction from Popery. Cromwell lived in Ely at one time and the Cathedral was protected by his influence. Bishop Hotham is credited with rebuilding the three bays of the Norman choir which were demolished by the falling tower. It is interesting to compare them with the adjoining Early English arches and see how the later period lost much of the simplicity of the earlier time. Prior Cranden's tiny chapel, now used by the boys of the King's school, is one of the sights of Ely. It was Prior Cranden, we are told, who helped to raise money after the tower fell, by "pledging his monks to surrender their special doles of money and wine and sweet things until the work should be accomplished!"

No less than fourteen of Ely's bishops were Chancellors or Treasurers of England before the Reformation. John Morton, afterwards Archbishop, is the Bishop of Ely referred to in Shakespeare's Richard III. The Bishops of

Ely exercised temporal power in their dominions only second to that wielded by the Bishops of Durham. It must have been a heartening sight for the old monks to behold their Bishop leading a procession, preceded by a chaplain bearing not only pastoral crook but a sword of empire representing his "Royal Franchise!" An act of Parliament did away with this incongruous situation, and at the death of Bishop Sparks in 1836 the sword was buried with him.

Like every great work of art, the Cathedral grows upon you as you study it. The simple grandeur of its proportions and the impress which great architects have left upon its fabric have endowed it with a noble personality as of a living thing. Froude tells how Carlyle once came here merely to "look at the spot where Oliver had called down out of his reading desk a refractory high-church clergyman." Not a soul was in the Cathedral except the organist, and the sound of the music pealing through the aisles affected Carlyle deeply. He found the Cathedral "one of the most impressive buildings he had ever in his life seen."

(*End of Required Reading for November, pages 183-251.*)



## The Reception of the White Squadron

A Yankee tar describes the welcome given to the American battleships in Australia and New England.

These verses were recited by the author, Mr. J. W. Bengough, the cartoonist, at the S. H. G. Annual Banquet on the evening of Recognition Day at Chautauqua, New York.

Well, sir, our squadron's home ag'in  
From 'crost the blue an' ragin' main,  
An' Teddy's picnic cruise has ended  
In style that's nothin' short o' splendid;  
An' tho' it's cost a pile o' money,  
An' has a look that may seem funny,  
Yet I am of the firm persuasion  
It's be'n a credit to our nation!

I'm right down proud that I kin mention,  
This style o' war is our invention;  
An' I'd advise the first class powers  
To foller this straight lead of ours.  
Let 'em go on a-buildin' steady  
"Dreadnaughts" an' sich—an' gettin' ready  
So that each an' every nation  
Can lick any possible combination;  
Navy contracts is good fer trade,  
An' it shows tax-payers you hain't afraid;  
But when you've got a tiptop fleet—  
An outfit that the world can't beat—  
What then? Will you start killin' folk,  
An' turnin' cities into smoke,  
An' takin' lads jest out their teens  
An' blowin' 'em to smithereens,  
An' spreadin' misery an' wuss  
Fer glory that hain't wo'th a cuss?  
No, sir! there hain't no use fer war;  
That hain't what real world powers is for;  
It's better every shape an' way  
To go a-visitin' jest fer play;  
Go gaily cruisin' round the world,

Keepin' your battle-flags all furled;  
Call in an' see your neighbors' ports,  
An' jine 'em in good-natured sports,  
An' capture 'em with lovin' kindness.  
Old-fashioned war is heathen blindness!

Jest see the time our squadron had  
On that 'air cruise! There hain't a lad  
In all the fleets that sails the ocean  
But much prefers this Yankee notion!

Look at the way we ketched the Japs,—  
Them clever little naval chaps—  
We sailed right in to Yokafoodle  
With the bands a-playin' "Yankee Doodle";  
The hull Jap navy dips their colors,  
An' every Jap a "Banzai" hollers.  
Then the hull Tokio population  
Gin us a bang up celebration;  
An' in this pleasant, peaceful form  
We takes their Capital by storm.

Now, I jest ask you fer to say,  
Which do you think the likeliest way  
To down that youngest of the Powers,  
The Rooshian navy plan—or ours?

But, say! to talk o' royal ovations,  
Strangers hain't in it with blood relations;  
An' the way them folks at Auckland and Sidney  
Done it, proved 'em the Saxon kidney.  
I don't know where to begin an' end  
To tell o' the way our southern friend  
Set 'em up fer us; it was more'n *grand*,  
I kin only say that it beat the band.

From the time we entered Auckland Bay,  
Till from Sidney harbor we sailed away,  
'Twas jest one whirl o' gay delight  
From mornin' till noon, and from noon till night.  
I hain't got the flow o' language to tell  
O' the whole goin's on; it is all pell-mell  
In my memory now like a fireworks dream,

Mixed up with a vision o' honey an' cream,  
 An' putty gals, an' big hearted men,  
 An' plays an' banners—no tongue nor pen  
 Could tell it all inside of a day  
 An' do it justice—Gee Whittaker, say!  
 The speeches o' welcome, they wan't guff,  
 But good sound sense an' the genuine stuff;  
 They told us in language we understood  
 That we belonged to the Brotherhood,  
 An' in the game accordin' to plan,  
 The game of the English-speakin' man;  
 You seed it every whar—felt it, too,  
 'Twas in the air, an' it run all through  
 The Demonstration; in the open door  
 That said "Come in, Jack, everything's yours!"

'Twas in the trams, the shops an' the street,  
 An' in the expression of all you'd meet;  
 An' it came out strong in the children's play  
 They showed in the Sidney Park one day,  
 Whar we stood on the terraces havin' a view  
 Of thousands o' kids in red, white an' blue,  
 That paraded there in the park below.  
 An' then of a sudden—how come you so?—  
 They formed a big flag; an' our hearts it grips,  
 Fer thar was Old Glory—the Stars an' Stripes;  
 An' then they chassied for'ard an' back,  
 An' formed up agin'—'twas the Union Jack;  
 An' next, to show we was birds of a feather,  
 They formed up an' jined the two flags together.

'Bout a million throats gin out three cheers,  
 As well as they could fer the chokin' tears  
 An' I hain't ashamed o' them tears—'twas a touch  
 That Germans, Italians, Rooshians an' Dutch,  
 An' other breeds outside the pale,  
 Can't understand an' never could feel;  
 Australasia spoke fer the Empire there,  
 Britain, Canada, everywhere,—  
 'Twas the family note, the touch of kin  
 That gits to the blood below the skin,  
 An' it meant that in the affairs of earth  
 People of Yankee an' British birth—

Folks o' the English-speakin' race  
Are bound as brothers, an', by God's grace,  
Should stand together for justice an' right  
In the marts of peace an' the field o' fight!

That's what Australia meant to say,  
An' New Zealand, too, jest acrost the way;  
An' we thank 'em for it; they done it well,  
They're blood relations, an' blood will tell;  
An' all we wish 'em is millions more  
To fill up their lands from shore to shore,  
A-livin' prosperous, happy an' gay,  
Hand in hand with J. Bull an' U. S. A.,  
An' holdin' that what world-powers is for,  
Is to prove that peace is better'n war!

# Social Work for Children in the United States

Prepared from the reports of many social service organizations

**W**E are called, and with truth, a commercial nation, yet we have shown anything but the shrewdness attributed to us in the waste of our natural resources and in the carelessness of our attitude toward methods of preventing unnecessary loss of various kinds. It is less than three years since "conservation" came to be a subject talked about by other than professional experts; it is hardly more than yesterday that it was made clear that the processes of conservation should cover not only "natural resources"—forests, coal, water-power—but also the most valuable asset that any nation can have—its children. France was startled into taking action for the prevention of infant mortality by a decrease in population which could in no way be attributed to the now century-old wars of Napoleon. The United States has had the good sense to set to work before it reached the parlous state of its Gallic sister, though Census Bulletin 104, published in 1909, shows that the deaths of babies less than a year old constitute one-fifth of the total mortality.

According to the best light of the day organization provides the most efficient method for doing social work, and now that the prevention of infant mortality and the care of needy children has been undertaken by organizations advance is evident already, in spite of the complications induced by the widely differing racial inclinations of our multi-race people. Day nurseries have been an expression of local charity for many years; the modern effort not only goes farther back in the life of the child, but also does its work on the wide basis of community and national good and not solely on that of philanthropy toward the individual.

Under the auspices of the American Academy of Medicine a Conference on the Prevention of Infant Mortality was held in New Haven in November, 1909. Resulting

from the meeting was the formation of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality whose objects are (1) the study of infant mortality in all its relations, (2) the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes and prevention of infant mortality, and (3) the encouragement of methods for the prevention of infant mortality.

"Men and women who have attempted a solution of the problem, from either the medical or the sociological standpoint, have proved that the infantile death rate can be cut down at least one-half by the application of carefully considered preventive measures. As a result of the work of these pioneers, the appalling waste of infant life is no longer regarded as one of the unalterable dispensations of Providence. The blame has shifted to society, and to social conditions—ignorance, indifference to the laws of health, industrial conditions, overwork, impure milk, overcrowding and bad housing."

The first annual meeting of this new association is to be held in Baltimore, November 9-11, 1910, and the sessions will consider municipal, state and federal prevention (discussing chiefly the need of birth and mortality registration), medical prevention (which will take up maternal nursing and the study of diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis which are preventable by proper hygiene), educational prevention (concentrating on the normal school preparation of teachers "to establish through public schools better practices in hygiene and sanitation, and higher ideals of parenthood"), and philanthropic prevention (which will examine such problems as concern the distribution of clean milk, and the establishment of schools for mothers).

The Association has issued a leaflet for the guidance of nurses' associations, social workers, and other associations which deal with either the mother or the baby. This pamphlet maps out plans of campaign and adds a working list of useful magazine articles and reports.

Examination of the papers and discussions of the 1910 New Haven Conference reveals that experts are going to work at the very base by encouraging the education of popular opinion as to the responsibility of parenthood, and the passage of laws restricting the marriage of degenerates. They approve of high school instruction in the hygiene of infancy. Not only have they under study parental influences harmful to the child, but they are also considering practical methods of preventing the establishment of such harmful agencies. The relations to infant mortality of alcohol, of tuberculosis and other diseases, and of overwork on the part of the mother, are all capable of convincing presentation to possible or expectant parents by visiting nurses, and from social centers. Accidents occurring at birth are largely due to in-expert attendance which strict supervision should be able to improve.

Once the child is born he may be beset by further troubles, such as lack of maternal nursing, neglect because of the early employment of the mother, and insanitary surroundings, which all may be due to parental ignorance, and which largely may be prevented by instruction and individual attention. With the transference of the child to a diet of cow's milk ignorance of hygiene and of proper methods of feeding becomes yet another enemy, but, again, one that may be won to friendship.

The discussion of every phase of infant mortality returns sooner or later to the necessity for education. Necessity teaching is done in various ways, through the press and by circularization; by lessons to young girls in schools, and to fathers stirred to interest by a city committee on hygiene; by the house to house visits of trained women to expectant and young mothers; by lectures in settlements and school buildings; by clinics at hospitals; and by a combination of all these methods employed by the managements of infants' milk depots, of day nurseries, and of summer floating or outdoor hospitals.

The importance to the community of a clean milk supply increases with the decrease in age of the users. An authority states that a few years ago one-third of the babies born in New York City died within the first year, while now, with dairy inspection and certification of the output, the mortality is but one-sixth. That the country is being awakened is shown by the establishment of countless milk depots under municipal or association control or as an expression of private philanthropy. The New York Milk Committee, after experimenting with various methods, is putting its strength into educational work, following closely the condition of the baby, and instructing the mother how to give it the especial care it needs and how to modify the milk herself. This plan is economical both to the Committee and the mother and it also has further advantages:

1. By relieving the nurses of milk distribution, more efficient and intensive educational work on their part is made possible.
2. Each mother who is instructed becomes a potential educator through whom the character of a whole neighborhood may be raised.
3. Mothers are no longer dependent upon the distribution of specially modified milk, any irregularity in which or the sudden discontinuance of which might cause disturbance or even disaster.
4. Parents will make an effort to pay for whole milk which is within their reach, whereas they easily become recipients of charity when modified milk is sold which is obviously beyond their reach.

Boston aroused herself when she learned that within her precincts a larger proportion of babies died before they reached the age of one year than in New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Cincinnati or Buffalo. "Today in the city limits," says the report of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, "a newborn child has less chance of living for a week than has the

citizen ninety years old; it has less chance of living through the year than has a man of eighty." The Association summarizes its work as follows:

1. We have been instrumental in reducing the death rate among babies from 2,468 in 1906 to 2,124 in 1909.
2. We persuade as many mothers as possible to nurse their children, and help them to be able to do so.
3. We maintain ten people's milk stations in charge of seven graduate nurses (three additional nurses are supplied by coöperating settlements), and have organized conferences with twenty volunteer physicians to instruct mothers in the care and nourishment of their children. At the stations, Modified, Inspected, and Certified milk, infants' sanitary feeding bottles and nipples are sold at cost.
4. We conduct a class for High School girls, and lectures to fathers and other groups. We distribute simple tracts on the care of children, and by the use of special phonograph cylinders and graphic exhibit materials extend an educational influence.
5. We take an active part in propaganda for the improvement of the general milk supply and the method of handling it in the city. We coöperate with the public health authorities and take part in hearings before the legislature.
6. We assist in the formation of similar societies elsewhere.

This outline of the undertakings of these two large cities, New York and Boston, is representative of the efforts of all associations. They all feel that the milk depôt's responsibility lies in (1) furthering maternal nursing by improving the health of the mother, and (2) in supplying proper modified milk when artificial feeding is necessary.

Over fifty years ago when the first Day Nursery was established it provided merely for the physical needs of the children of working mothers. Today the 425 nurseries of the country, united in a federation, have developed a scheme

of usefulness to cover practically all the daytime home needs of such children up to seven or eight years of age.

"Infants are given skilful care; the children have systematic kindergarten training until prepared to enter a public school. In every nursery where space and means allow, nursery graduates in the public schools are allowed to return to the nursery for noon dinner, and after school hours, to remain until the mother's working day is over. In many nurseries there are lending libraries, penny provident agencies and industrial classes of all sorts for both boys and girls.

"Most nurseries provide occasional entertainment for the mothers and families. The sick are visited and the personal influence of the matron is a large factor.

Some 17,000 children are being cared for in the day nurseries of the country. In New York City alone there are eighty-five nurseries looking after 4,000 children.

Complicating every condition with which all the associations for the benefit of children are contending are the evils connected with crowded and insanitary housing, with ignorance and with poverty. No attempt at amelioration is to be discounted, but every organization is putting forth its best effort to get under the surface.

The playground movement has been developed within the last two or three years with a rapidity which shows that its need has been grasped throughout the country. The association in its last report mentions among its activities, that it has served as a clearing house for correspondence, for the sending about of photographs and lantern slides, and the exchange of clippings. It keeps in touch with play workers desiring positions, it has prepared a "normal course in play," and has published the magazine *Playground*. Under its auspices fourteen committees for the study of playground problems have been working and many addresses from people prominent in social and educational work have been secured. Normal courses in play have been introduced at the Columbia and Harvard Summer Schools and six other

universities, at two Y. M. C. A. Training Schools, at the Sargent School of Physical Education in Cambridge, at four State Normals, and at two or three other institutions which devote themselves to social work.

The attitude of the public toward the playground is so largely influenced by the enthusiasm of the play directors who are working in the community that the Association is especially careful about the people whom it recommends. Not alone educators, however, but social workers, physicians, women's clubs, churches, Chambers of Commerce and Tax Payers Protective Associations, all have lent their weight in one place or another toward the advance of the movement. Sometimes the request for playgrounds comes from the children themselves, at other times women's clubs have pushed the necessary action. The extent of the movement with the limited means which its promoters have had at their command shows the immediate grasp which it makes upon the imagination of people interested in civic improvement. The manner in which it has spread through the country is shown by the fact that in 1907 there were only ninety cities maintaining supervised playgrounds while in 1909 there were 336. Of these, 267 cities maintained in 1909, 1,535 playgrounds. In about forty-nine per cent. of these cities maintaining playgrounds, the play centers are at least in part under municipal management. Other contributory methods of support are by women's clubs, by civic federations, by social settlements, by the local Y. M. C. A., by the local chapters of the D. A. R., and by private philanthropy.

The opportunities open to the playground movement through the needs of orphan asylums and similar special institutions, of rural communities, of employers of labor and so on, are so numerous that with the present resources it is impossible to develop them but when the situation is made plain it is probable that the necessary money will be forthcoming for the maintenance of the needed workers. The city streets offer no suitable playground for the children who are

to walk them a few years later as their citizens, and the movement is grasped as one not of charity, but of pure community need.

The wants of underfed children in the public schools have been realized as a thing possible of help only recently. In times of special stress of weather or privation, meals had been arranged for in certain places, but within the last two or three years certain definite provision has been made in many cities throughout the country. Meals are sold at a nominal price and are given to any children who cannot afford the small sum asked, their inability to pay being always concealed from their fellows. In some cases luncheon is the only meal; in other cases breakfast is supplied as well. Even in the case of children with fairly good homes the provision of a palatable and well cooked luncheon to replace the products of the neighboring pie shops has proved of advantage to health.

The furnishing of meals in some instances has been undertaken by some private organization coöperating with the school board, the latter providing the room and equipment and perhaps a certain number of attendants, while the women's club or some such organization furnishes the food and the cooking. In other instances the girls of the school are taught to prepare the food as a part of their day's work in the Domestic Science classes. The details of the serving of the meals have been worked out in such a way that the children learn something of table manners and equipment and thus gain additional profit.

An aspect of the educational side of social work among children is seen in the development of schools for exceptional children. Such children are not feeble-minded or otherwise defective, but they may be retarded in development or over-precocious. Such a child may become a burden on the community or a valuable addition to society. The National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children is trying to apply scientific measures

with the expectation of making a certain out of an uncertain quantity. The Association is trying to establish and conduct schools and institutions, clinics and laboratories for the study of such children and is carrying on an educational propaganda for the enlightenment of the community.

Institutions for feeble-minded and defective children are maintained for the most part by state authorities, a few, however, being managed by private corporations. Only a few states have institutions for epileptics, a condition of things which should be changed as soon as possible. Homes and hospitals for crippled and deformed children are gradually increasing. Institutions for the deaf and blind are strictly educational in character and now are standardized according to the age and development of the children quite like those intended for normal pupils.

A further educational development which might be included among activities tending to community progress is the establishment of the many trade and industrial schools which have sprung up all through the country with the appreciation of the value, both for personal training and for the good of the community, of manual work.

The National Child Labor Committee has been before the public so prominently of late that it is not necessary to speak in detail of its work. It has recently prepared a summary of the important laws affecting the employment and school attendance of children secured during the recent legislative sessions. The most important of these are in New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. The change which has achieved most notice in the press of the country is the New York law forbidding the employment of any person under twenty-one years of age as a night messenger. Mr. Lovejoy, the General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee says that a notable feature of the enactment of this law was the fact that there was no opposition from any of the messenger companies. Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia also have regulations for the employment of messengers.

There is now but one state in New England, Maine, which permits children to be employed without regard to educational qualifications. A new law passed in Kentucky necessitates the issuance of employment certificates by superintendents of schools. The only states having legislative sessions last winter in which no action was taken in reference to child labor were Mississippi and South Carolina. "In Mississippi it was believed that it would be hazardous at this time to attempt any amendment to the law passed two years ago, and in South Carolina the defeat of the child labor bill was apparently due to its fortunes being joined with the compulsory education bill." Taken altogether, "The year's record is regarded as ample evidence of public interest and gives promise of greater advance next year than has thus far been achieved."

In the matter of Juvenile Courts, the name of Judge Lindsey of Denver has become one of international reputation and the general working of such courts is now well-known. Their good sense makes a public appeal even before they are established and their good results confirm the wisdom of any community which has put them in operation. The children who may come under the power of these courts must be under sixteen years of age and are classed as dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent, and these terms are defined with some closeness: "The words 'dependent child' and 'neglected child' mean any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent on the public, or lacking proper parental care or guardianship. 'Incorrigible child' means any child charged by its parents with being unmanageable. 'Delinquent child' means one who may be charged with the violation of a law or ordinance, and may also include the designation of incorrigible." The methods which have proven of especial success in Juvenile Courts are the holding of the courts in rooms apart from the ordinary court rooms, the confinement of the children not in jails but in detention houses, and the use of the probation officer

through whose influence the child in most instances is guided into a worthy career.

In the proceedings of the International Prison Congress which is to meet this month in the city of Washington, one section will be devoted to questions relating to children and minors. The Handbook of the Congress says that in the last ten years a world wide interest has been developed in regard to the best legal disposition of children arraigned for various offenses. Both in Europe and America the aim seems to be to admit children to processes which are educational and corrective rather than to those which are penal and oppressive.

A survey of the whole question of social work for children in the United States makes it evident that public opinion is awakening, that organizations are arousing it through educational propaganda, and that the methods of all organizations are directed toward the elimination of basic troubles whose removal will prevent the growth of the surface evils.





## How They Fought at Aldreth\*

When William heard that the Danes were gone, he marched on Ely, as on an easy prey.

Ivo Taillebois came with him, hungry after those Spalding lands, the rents whereof Hereward had been taking for his men for now twelve months. William de Warrenne was there, vowed to revenge the death of Sir Frederick, his brother. Ralph Guader was there, flushed with his success at Norwich. And with them were all the Frenchmen of the east, who had been either expelled from their lands, or were in fear of expulsion.

With them, too, was a great army of mercenaries, ruffians from all France and Flanders, hired to fight for a certain term, on the chance of plunder or of fiefs in land. Their brains were all aflame with the tales of inestimable riches hidden in Ely. There were there the jewels of the monasteries round! there were the treasures of all the fugitive English nobles; there were there—what was there not? And they grumbled, when William halted them and huttet them at Cambridge, and began to feel cautiously the strength of the place—which must be strong, or Hereward and the English would not have made it their camp of refuge.

Perhaps he rode up to Madingley windmill; and saw fifteen miles away, clear against the sky, the long line of what seemed nought but a low upland park, with the minster tower among the trees; and between him and them, a rich champaign of grass, over which it was easy enough to march all the armies of Europe; and thought Ely an easy place to take. But men told him that between him and those trees lay a black abyss of mud and peat and reeds, Haddenham fen and Smithy fen, with the deep sullen West water or "Ald reche" of the Ouse winding through them. The old Roman road to Stretham was sunk and gone long since under the bog, whether by English neglect or whether (as some think) by actual and bodily sinking of the whole land. The narrow space between dry land and dry land was a full half mile; and how to cross that half mile, no man knew.

What were the approaches on the west? There were none. Beyond Earith, where now run the great washes of the Bedford Level, was a howling wilderness of meres, eas, reed-ronds and floating alder-beds, through which only the fen-men wandered, with leaping-pole and log canoe.

What in the east? The dry land neared the island on that side. And it may be that William rowed round by Burwell to Fordham and Soham, and thought of attempting the island by way of Barraway; and saw beneath him a labyrinth of islands, meres, fens,

\*From "Hereward the Wake," by Charles Kingsley.

with the Cam, increased by the volume of the Ouse, spreading far deeper and broader than now between Barraway and Thetford-in-the-Isle; and saw, too, that a disaster in that labyrinth might be a destruction.

So he determined on the near and straight path, through Long Stanton and Willingham, down the old bridle-way from Willingham ploughed field;—every village there, and in the isle likewise, had and has still its “field,” or ancient clearing of ploughed land,—and then to try that terrible half-mile, with the courage and wit of a general to whom human lives were as those of the gnats under the hedge.

So all his host camped themselves in Willingham field, by the old earth-work which men now call Belsar's Hills: and down the bridle-way poured countless men bearing timber and faggots, cut from all the hills, that they might bridge the black half-mile.

They made a narrow firm path through the reeds, and down to the brink of the Ouse, if brink it could be called, where the water, rising and falling a foot or two each tide, covered the floating peat for many yards, before it sunk into a brown depth of bottomless slime. They would make a bottom for themselves by driving piles.

The piles would not hold; and they began to make a floating bridge with long beams, say the chroniclers, and blown-up cattle-hides to float them.

Soon they made a floating-sow, and thrust it on before them as they worked across the stream; for they were getting under shot from the island.

Meanwhile, the besieged had not been idle. They had thrown up a turf rampart on the island shore, and “ante-muralia et pro-pugnacula,”—doubtless overhanging “hoardings,” or scaffolds through the floor of which they could shower down missiles. And so they awaited the attack, contenting themselves with gliding in and out of the reeds in their canoes, and annoying the builders with arrows and cross-bolts.

At last the bridge was finished, and the sow safe across the Westwater; and thrust in, as far as it would float, among the reeds on the high tide. They in the fort could touch it with a pole.

The English would have destroyed it if they could. But The Wake bade them leave it alone. He had watched all their work, and made up his mind to the event.

“The rats have set a trap for themselves,” he said to his men; “and we shall be fools to break it up till the rats are safe inside.”

So there the huge sow lay, black and silent, showing nothing to the enemy but a side of strong plank, covered with hide to prevent its being burned. It lay there for three hours, and The Wake let it lie.

He had never been so cheerful, so confident. “Play the man this day, every one of you; and ere nightfall you will have taught the Frenchman once more the lesson of York. He seems to have forgotten that. It is time to remind him of it.”

And he looked to his bow and to his arrows, and prepared to play the man himself; as was the fashion in those old days, when a general proved his worth by hitting harder and more surely than any of his men.

At last the army was in motion, and Willingham field opposite was like a crawling ants' nest. Brigade after brigade moved down to the reed beds, and the assault began.

And now advanced along the causeway, and along the bridge, a dark column of men, surmounted by glittering steel; knights in complete mail; footmen in leather coats and jerkins; at first orderly enough, each under the banner of his lord: but more and more mingled and crowded, as each hurried forward, eager for his selfish shares of the inestimable treasures of Ely. They pushed along the bridge. The mass became more and more crowded; men stumbled over each other, and fell into the mire and water, calling vainly for help: but their comrades hurried on unheeding, in the mad thirst for spoil.

On they came in thousands; and fresh thousands streamed out of the fields, as if the whole army intended to pour itself into the isle at once.

"They are numberless," said Torfrida, in a serious and astonished voice, as she stood by Hereward's side.

"Would they were!" said Hereward. "Let them come on, thick and threefold. The more their numbers, the fatter will the fish be, before tomorrow morning. Look there, already!"

And already the bridge was swaying, and sinking beneath their weight. The men, in places, were ankle deep in water. They rushed on all the more eagerly; filled the sow, and swarmed up to its roof.

Then, what with its own weight, what with the weight of the laden bridge which dragged upon it from behind, the huge sow began to tilt backwards, and slide down the slimy bank.

The men on the top tried vainly to keep their footing; to hurl grapnels into the rampart: to shoot off their quarrels and arrows.

"You must be quick, Frenchmen," shouted Hereward in derision, "if you mean to come on board here."

The French knew that well: and as Hereward spoke, two panels in the front of the sow creaked on their hinges, and dropped landward, forming two draw-bridges, over which reeled to the attack a dozen body knights, mingled with soldiers bearing scaling ladders.

They recoiled. Between the ends of the draw-bridges and the foot of the rampart was some two fathoms' breadth of black ooze. The catastrophe which The Wake had foreseen was come, and a shout of derision arose from the unseen defenders above.

"Come on, leap it like men! Send back for your horses, knights, and ride them at it like bold huntsmen!"

The front rank could not but rush on: for the pressure behind forced them forward, whether they would or not. In a moment they were wallowing waist deep; trampled on; disappearing under their struggling comrades, who disappeared in their turn.

"Look, Torfrida! If they plant their scaling ladders, it will be on a foundation of their comrades' corpses."

Torfrida gave one glance through the openings of the boarding, upon the writhing mass below, and turned away in horror. The men were not so merciful. Down between the hoarding-beams rained stones, javelins, arrows, increasing the agony and death. The scaling ladders would not stand in the mire; if they had stood a

moment, the struggles of the dying would have thrown them down. And still fresh victims pressed on from behind, shouting "Dex Aie! On to the gold of Ely!" And still the sow, under the weight, slipped further and further back into the stream, and the foul gulf widened between besiegers and besieged.

At last one scaling ladder was planted upon the bodies of the dead, and hooked firmly on the gunwale of the boarding. Ere it could be hurled off again by the English, it was so crowded with men that even Hereward's strength was insufficient to lift it off. He stood at the top, ready to hew down the first comer; and he hewed him down.

But the French were not to be daunted. Man after man dropped dead from the ladder top,—man after man took his place; sometimes scrambling over each other's backs.

The English, even in the insolence of victory, cheered them with honest admiration. "You are fellows worth fighting, you French!"

"So we are," shouted a knight, the first and last who crossed that parapet; for, thrusting Hereward back with a blow of his sword-hilt, he staggered past him over the hoarding, and fell on his knees.

A dozen men were upon him: but he was up again and shouting:

"To me, men at arms! A Deda! A Deda!" But no man answered.

"Yield!" quoth Hereward.

Sir Deda answered by a blow on Hereward's helmet, which felled The Wake to his knees, and broke the sword into twenty splinters.

"Well hit!" said Hereward, as he rose. "Don't touch him, men! this is my quarrel now. Yield sir! you have done enough for your honor. It is madness to throw away your life."

The knight looked round on the fierce ring of faces, in the midst of which he stood alone.

"To none but The Wake."

"The Wake am I."

"Ah," said the knight, "had I but hit a little harder!"

"You would have broke your sword into more splinters. My armor is enchanted. So yield like a reasonable and valiant man."

"What care I?" said the knight, stepping on to the earthwork, and sitting down quietly. "I vowed to St. Mary and King William that into Ely I would get this day; and in Ely I am; so I have done my work."

"And now you shall taste—as such a gallant knight deserves—the hospitality of Ely."

It was Torfrida who spoke.

"My husband's prisoners are mine; and I, when I find them such gallant knights as you are, have no lighter chains for them than that which a lady's bower can afford."

Sir Deda was going to make an equally courteous answer, when over and above the shouts and curses of the combatants rose a yell so keen, so dreadful, as made all hurry forward to the rampart.

That which The Wake had foreseen was come at last. The bridge, strained more and more by its living burden, and by the

falling tide, had parted,—not at the Ely end, where the sliding of the sow took off the pressure,—but at the end nearest the camp. One sideway roll it gave, and then, turning over, engulfed in that foul stream the flower of Norman chivalry; leaving a line—a full quarter of a mile in length—of wretches drowning in the dark water, or, more hideous still, in the bottomless slime of peat and mud.

Thousands are said to have perished. The armor and weapons were found at times, by delvers and dykers, for centuries after; are found at times unto this day, beneath the rich drained corn-fields which now fill up the black half-mile; or in the bed of the narrow brook to which the Westwater, robbed of its streams by the Bedford Level, has dwindled down at last.

William, they say, struck his tents and departed forthwith, "groaning from deep grief of heart." Eastward he went, and encamped the remains of his army at Brandon, where he seems to have begun that castle, the ruins of which still exist in Weeting Park hard by. He put a line of sentinels along the Rech-dyke, which men now call the Devil's Ditch; and did his best to blockade the isle, as he could not storm it. And so ended the first battle of Aldreth.

## The Vesper Hour\*

Conducted by Chancellor John H. Vincent

### Baccalaureate Sermon

Delivered to the C. L. S. C. Class of 1910, Chautauqua, N. Y.,  
August 14, 1910, by Chancellor John H. Vincent.

**T**O the members of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1910: Greeting and benediction! If gladness be your portion today, with health and unbroken family circles and what we call prosperity, I congratulate you in the name of the good and great God.

If you have any measure of anxiety, of trouble, of fear and solicitude for any reason whatsoever, I have a message for you in a text found in 1 Peter, 5:7.

"Casting all your care on Him." 1 Peter, 5:7.

The word here translated "care" is the same that in the Sermon on the Mount is rendered "thought,"—"take no thought,"—no thought with the dark thread of anxiety

\*The Vesper Hour, contributed to THE CHAUTAUQUAN each month by Chancellor Vincent, continues the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service throughout the year.

drawn through it. Certain men, misguided, seeing that Jesus did say it, as they misinterpret Him, have become fanatics, and by their theories and policies, by wrong emphasis on the law of self-denial and self-crucifixion, by an unjustifiable withdrawal from the world Christ commissioned them to reform and regenerate, have dishonored Him and injured His church. If ever a thoroughly sane man walked in the ways of human life, it was Jesus. There was no touch of asceticism in Him. He was a man, a most manly man, delighting in nature, in children, in social life, and, like all true men today, in communion with God His Father. He trod the highways, climbed the mountains, crossed rivers and seas, and found both beauty and wisdom in stones, flowers, walls, fountains, flocks and shepherds. He was peculiarly and keenly alive to the evils that filled the world. He lived and suffered for human good. He was the only real priest the world ever knew, and no one then knew it. He looked rather the peasant. He wore no priestly garb, no scholar's gown, and on his breast was no badge of distinction. He was a true man, living in a false world. You might have known it by the smiles and looks—the sadness, that, as Browning says, "happened on His face."

He was courageous, denouncing sin, oppression, Pharisaism and all forms of human pretense and selfishness. He commended simplicity, moderation, industry, and faith in the loving providence of the Father in heaven. He insisted that, as the disciples and children of God, we take no thought, have no "anxiety" about tomorrow nor about today.

This casting all one's anxiety on God is really committing to Him, the entire contents of life, with all its relations, responsibilities, solicitudes and endeavors. In Christ's time these words were sorely needed by all classes of people. Life then was not full as now of facilities and felicities. To be sure, ours is a very different age, but we have not outgrown "care." Our civilization has increased our sensitiveness. We shrink more readily from inconvenience, discomfort and

pain. The words of the text are still needed: "Casting all your care on God."

And this gracious provision covers all perplexity, financial and commercial; all sorrow that comes from natural limitations, defects, incapacity, inherited weaknesses, glooms of despair, failing projects, solicitudes about the children, about dreams and success never to be realized, about achievements long cherished in spite of warning from others, now fading slowly but surely from the expectant vision.

Care creeps into our lives from so many and such various sources and conditions; the lack of sympathy, the chill of apathy, the sad consequences of our own folly, our hasty words with stings in them, and others' hasty, malicious words concerning us, our indiscreet deeds with bitter consequences following them, our personal eccentricities which, even when we do not mean it or know it, give offense to those we love best; then the rumors running about from neighbor to neighbor, sometimes from friend to friend, rumors that reflect on reputation, and the retailer of them never seems to care how or whom they hurt.

And measure if you can the solicitude born of human affection or bereavement, the ineffably sad forelook of tomorrow, the love lavished on one's own children, to which, alas, sometimes no response is made, the disappointment that comes now and then to parents from unappreciative and sometimes heartless children.

And we must not forget (we cannot forget) what our own folly and willfulness and selfishness have wrought; secret sins that only you and God know; kindled fires that you are impotent to extinguish, ambitions burning in your soul for a bag of gold or a place of power in spite of, in defiance of, the voice of conscience and the counsels of wisdom, habits that hold you in their unmerciful grip, sad consequences today of some imprudent act of a long past,—these are some of the personal cares that in our favored civilization and notwithstanding all our advantages and comforts,

invade our homes, burden our memories, pierce our hearts and darken our skies.

And there are other cares now graciously concealed, although we feel the presence of the shadow they already cast; the voice tremulous through failing force and that must soon be silent forever; the chill of neglect, the whisper of insinuation that, though you do not hear it, soils the reputation; and the truly wise man is he who learns how to cast all his anxieties on the all-knowing, the all-loving and powerful God.

And he is to be pitied whose soul is so deadened to the reality of life as to give no serious thought to any serious problem, but who does his best to enjoy himself in utter frivolity and indifference to the needs of others, lives only for self-gratification, with no sympathy for those to relieve them. He should remember: No cares, no ideals; no cares, no philanthropies; no cares—no crowns.

And again, there is care caused by solicitude concerning our own selfishness, our sensitiveness, our apathy, our actual sins and the secret sins that cast black shadows within. Some one has said: "Your sin may not be found out by others, but it is sure to find you out." And nothing is more heavy as a burden to bear than the consciousness of sin,—the sting of it, the remembered details of it, the weaknesses and distress it has wrought in you; the vivid picture of it burning in your own soul and the light of God's law blazing upon it. How this remembrance makes one hunger for help—"Casting all your care on Him."

Cast your sin on him and resolve to face and bear all the consequences. Do not deny it,—cast it on God. Do not excuse it,—cast it on God. Do not palliate it. Be honest with yourself as you must be in the final judgment, and cast all on God, the patient and loving Father who is also Mother to the soul of man.

Do face facts as a sane man and cast on God as a wise man, with at least a modicum of common-sense, cast on God

according to God's way as set forth in His Word, all your care, all your follies, all your infirmities, all your offences, all your bitter memories,—cast all on God, and say concerning the consequences of every act, "Thy will, O God, be done." Let the contents of your selfish life flow into the bay and the tides that roll in from the infinite ocean of God's illimitable love will bear them all away.

Do you murmur, never so softly, in protest against this reference at this time to some of these melancholy and inevitable experiences of human life?

Do you hint that the pulpit is no place for this strain of sadness? Forgive me, but this is the only place outside the secret chambers of the soul or the sacred precincts of the domestic circle where these subjects may and must be considered. It is the house of God which is nigh to the gate of heaven. And here should come the memory of our human cares and here be demonstrated the old saying, "Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal." Or do some of my older hearers intimate that young life, especially young student life, knows nothing of cares—to the young all things are bright. Anxiety is a stranger at that door. How little, then, do you know of youth! Or how much have you forgotten! Youth knows as well as age what it is to gaze on gloom, to forecast evil, to imagine all possibilities of misfortune and to suffer as keenly as age under the pressure of fear and foreboding. No class more really needs the help that comes from religious conviction, from faith in a God of righteousness, of loving providence and perfect vision.

Now how does and how should human nature deal with this dark side of life?

1. Well, first of all, there is a stoicism with its marble heart and impassive countenance, ignoring both sorrow and consolation. With it are neither tears nor smiles, only indifference,—silence.

2. And then we have a word from asceticism, with its isolations and austerities, "forswearing the full stream of

the world," as Shakespeare states it, thinking to gain merit by sorrow, and lay up through selfish self-sacrifice treasure in heaven. It confuses, more and more, present care with more ultimate gain, and it wraps its robes of sackcloth around it and dares to smile in selfish contentment.

But above all the inventions of men,—icy stoicism, merit-making asceticism, the pride that smiles and the pseudo-science that denies—there is a lovely law of Grace Divine. And this is my message today,—“Casting all your anxieties on God, for He careth for you.” Here is a soft pillow to rest upon, and here God giveth His beloved sleep.

Read what Paul says to the Philippians in chapter iv:6 and in Romans, chapter viii:28, and what the Psalmist says in Ps. 84:11 and in Ps. 55:22, in Ps. 35:5. And hear Paul in II Corinthians, 1:3, 4, “Blessed be the God of all comfort who comforteth us in all our troubles, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted with God.”

Let us learn the highest of all wisdom: to cast every little care, every great anxiety, every sore bereavement, every dark foreboding on God, the gentle, the generous and the strong. Let us learn to make every sacrifice that duty demands, and remember how many people have a harder lot than ours and forget our sorrow in remembering theirs. Consider that if we gain more courage and self-command that we are gaining more in character-building than if in everything we had our own easy way. Nothing weakens the executive forces more effectually than the habit of worry. We are at our best when we forget ourselves, casting all our care on God, trying to lighten the brother's burden.

Gird thyself, therefore, whoever thou art, favorite of fortune, child of poverty, in vigorous health or victim of disease, and with heroic will cast all your anxieties on God.

Think of God's self-revelation in Christ. It is easier to cast one's care on God when one knows Christ as the manifestation of God to the world. Paul says God is re-

vealed in the face of Jesus Christ. As the face is revelation of man's spirit and character, so is Christ the revelation to humanity of the wisdom and love of God. Therefore commune as with God continually. Talk to him in the darkness of the night as to a friend, casting all your care on him. Going to the church is well; going to God is better.

Dear members of the Class of 1910: May you have breadth for the future, and warmth in your hearts, blotting out the sins of the past and may each one of you be able to sing as you look in the face of God,

"I praise thee while my days go on,

I love thee while my days go on

Through dark and death, through fire and frost

With emptied arms and treasures lost

I thank thee while my days go on."



#### THE HARVEST MOON

It is the harvest moon! On gilded vanes  
 And roofs of villages, on woodland crests  
 And their aerial neighborhoods of nests  
 Deserted, on the curtained window-panes  
 Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes  
 And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests!  
 Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;  
 With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!

*—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.*

## 1910 AT CHAUTAUQUA

The Gladstone Class is graduated. With the class president, Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, on the grounds from the very beginning of the season, 1910 had reason to hope for many good times before the diplomas were given out. Day by day newcomers registered at the C. L. S. C. office. The first general meeting was at Mr. Bestor's house and thereafter gatherings were of frequent occurrence.

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Flower Girls in Recognition Day Procession

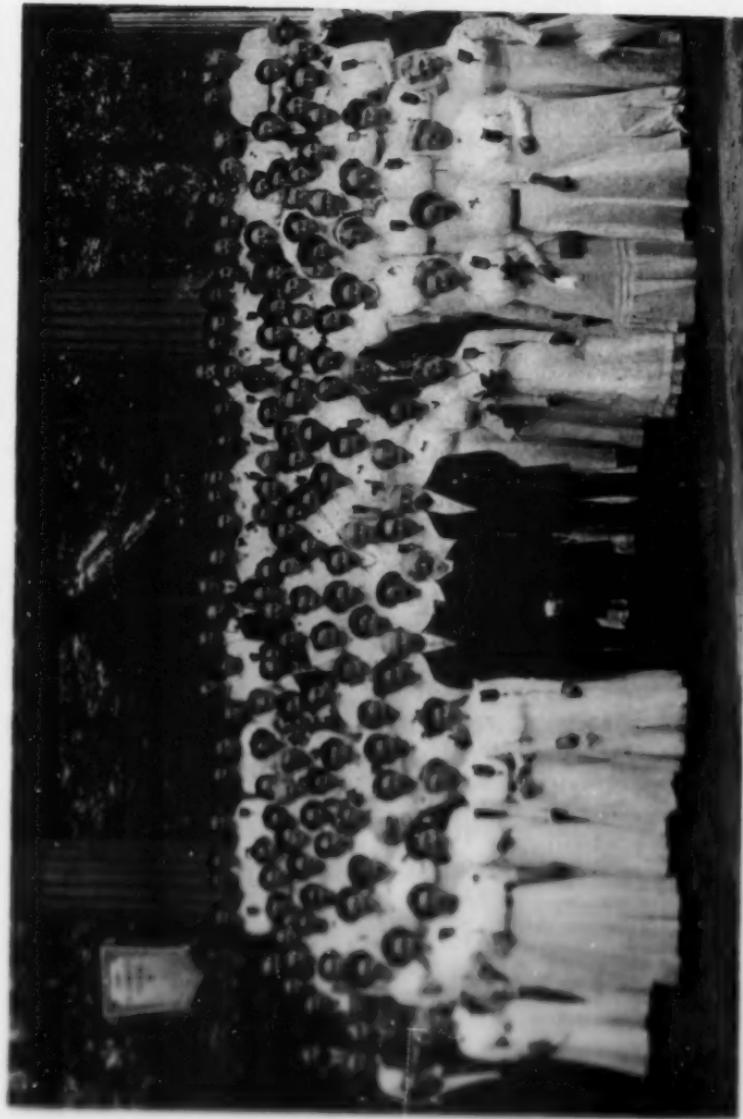
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Representatives of the Class of 1910 Who Received Their Diplomas at Chautauqua, New York

the world," as Shakespeare states it, thinking to gain merit by sorrow, and lay up through selfish self-sacrifice treasure in heaven. It confuses, more and more, present care with more ultimate gain, and it wraps its robes of sackcloth around it and dares to smile in selfish contentment.

But above all the inventions of men,—icy stoicism, merit-making asceticism, the pride that smiles and the pseudo-science that denies—there is a lovely law of Grace Divine. And this is my message today,—“Casting all your anxieties on God, for He careth for you.” Here is a soft pillow to rest upon, and here God giveth His beloved sleep.

Read what Paul says to the Philippians in chapter iv:6 and in Romans, chapter viii:28, and what the Psalmist says in Ps. 84:11 and in Ps. 55:22, in Ps. 35:5. And hear Paul in II Corinthians, 1:3, 4, “Blessed be the God of all comfort who comforteth us in all our troubles, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted with God.”

Let us learn the highest of all wisdom: to cast every little care, every great anxiety, every sore bereavement, every dark foreboding on God, the gentle, the generous and the strong. Let us learn to make every sacrifice that duty demands, and remember how many people have a harder lot than ours and forget our sorrow in remembering theirs. Consider that if we gain more courage and self-command that we are gaining more in character-building than if in everything we had our own easy way. Nothing weakens the executive forces more effectually than the habit of worry. We are at our best when we forget ourselves, casting all our care on God, trying to lighten the brother's burden.

Gird thyself, therefore, whoever thou art, favorite of fortune, child of poverty, in vigorous health or victim of disease, and with heroic will cast all your anxieties on God.

Think of God's self-revelation in Christ. It is easier to cast one's care on God when one knows Christ as the manifestation of God to the world. Paul says God is re-

vealed in the face of Jesus Christ. As the face is revelation of man's spirit and character, so is Christ the revelation to humanity of the wisdom and love of God. Therefore commune as with God continually. Talk to him in the darkness of the night as to a friend, casting all your care on him. Going to the church is well; going to God is better.

Dear members of the Class of 1910: May you have breadth for the future, and warmth in your hearts, blotting out the sins of the past and may each one of you be able to sing as you look in the face of God,

"I praise thee while my days go on,

I love thee while my days go on

Through dark and death, through fire and frost

With emptied arms and treasures lost

I thank thee while my days go on."



#### THE HARVEST MOON

It is the harvest moon! On gilded vanes  
 And roofs of villages, on woodland crests  
 And their aerial neighborhoods of nests  
 Deserted, on the curtained window-panes  
 Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes  
 And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests!  
 Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;  
 With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!

*—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.*

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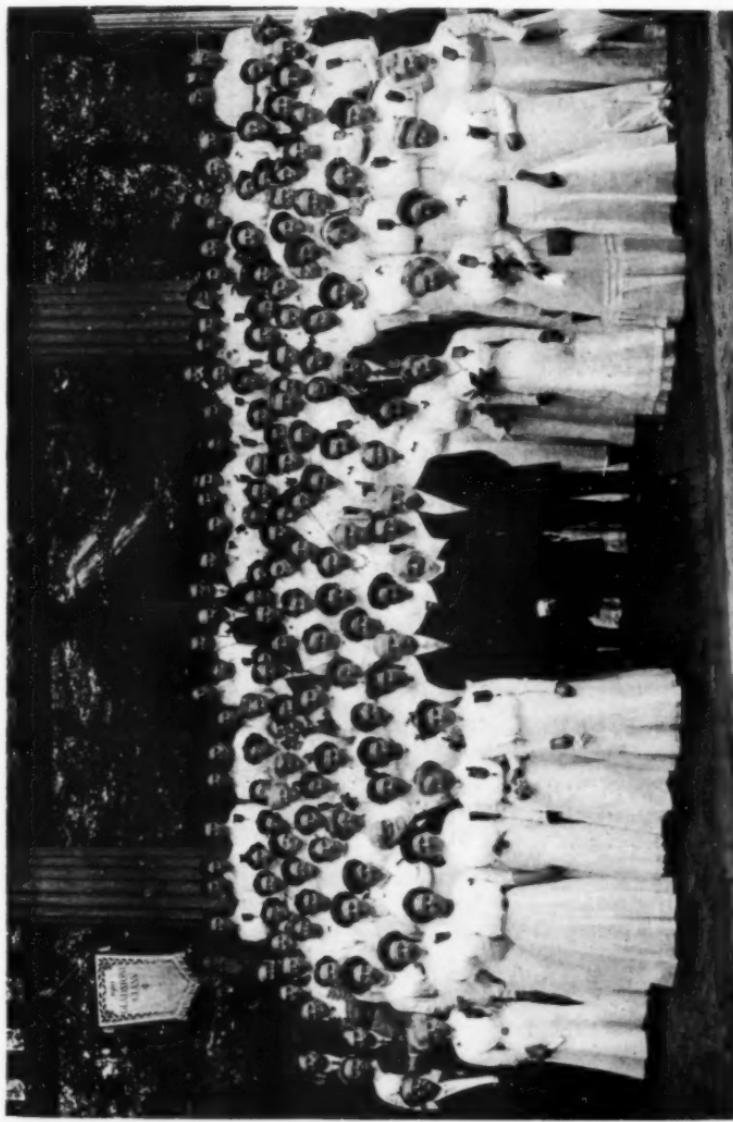
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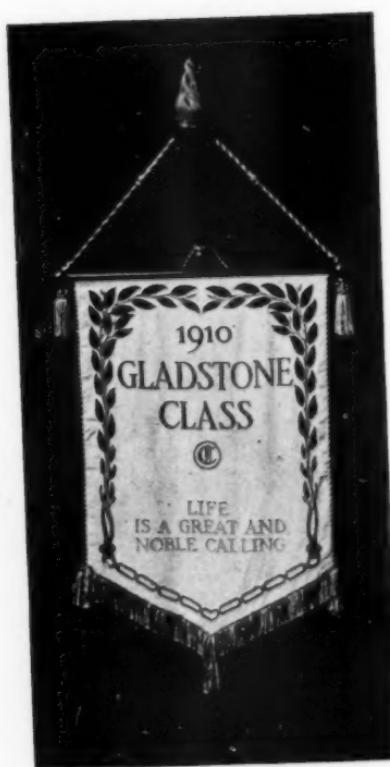


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1910 Banner



1910 Tablet



Mr. Boynton



Mrs. Jonson



Mr. Brooks



Dr. Howell



Lady Ramsay



Dr. Black

Holders of C. L. S. C. Round Tables



Mr. Bray



Miss Harris



Mr. McCoy



Mr. Bestor



Mr. Jonson



Mr. Corbett

Some of the Council Speakers



Mr. Blichfeldt



Mrs. Day



Mr. Yoakum



Mr. Griggs

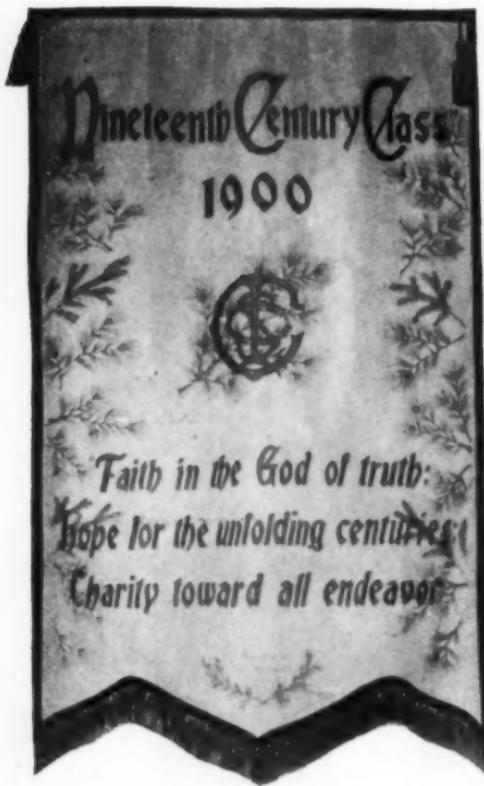


Mr. Lavell



Mr. Fletcher

A Group of C. L. S. C. Speakers



Banner of the Decennial Class

# 1910's Class Poem

In Memoriam: The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone

Some, in the promise of an early prime,  
Ere yet the first assault is dared and won,  
Death takes with envious hand before their time,  
Leaving the task undone.

Some, ripe in manhood, at their army's head,  
As even now they touched the topmost tower,  
With shining harness on have fallen dead  
In victory's crowning hour.

But you, O veteran of a thousand fights,  
Whose toil had long attained its perfect end—  
Death calls you not as one that claims his rights,  
But gently as a friend.

For though that matchless energy of mind  
Was firm to front the menace of decay,  
Your bodily strength on such a loss declined  
As only Death could stay.

So then with you 'tis well, who after pain,  
After long pain, have reached your rest at last;  
But we—ah, when shall England mould again  
This type of splendour past?

Noble in triumph, noble in defeat,  
Leader of hopes that others held forlorn,  
Strong in the faith that looks afar to meet  
The flush of Freedom's morn—

Could we, Her own, forget you to our shame,  
Lands that have lived to see Her risen sun  
Remembering much should witness how your name  
And Freedom's name are one.

But we shall not forget, nor Time erase  
Your record deep in English annals set:  
What severance marred your labour's closing days  
Alone we shall forget.

And now, with all your armour laid aside,  
Swift eloquence your sword, and, for your shield,  
The indomitable courage that defied,  
The fortune of the field—

As in the noontide of your high command,  
So in the final hour when darkness fell,  
Submissive still to that untiring Hand  
That orders all things well—

We bear you to your resting-place apart  
Between the ranks where ancient foe and friend,  
Kin by a common sorrow at the heart,  
Silent together bend.

From London *Punch*, May 28, 1898.

## RALLIES AND ROUND TABLES

C. L. S. C. activities began early at Chautauqua this season with a reception on July 8 to Rev. John Monroe Gibson of London, one of the original Counselors of the C. L. S. C. The next day marked the beginning of the regular C. L. S. C. Round Tables. Mr. Percy H. Boynton, Secretary of Instruction of Chautauqua Institution and the author of the "Reading Journey in London" which is running in THE CHAUTAUQUAN this year, spoke on the "London of Literature." An hour on Monday afternoons throughout the season was reserved for C. L. S. C. class meetings, but occasionally, in order to catch some speaker who could not give his message at any other time, that hour was filled by a platform talk. Such was the case on Monday, the 18th, when Mr. John Graham Brooks spoke on "Hints from English Reforms." On Thursday of the same week the C. L. S. C. delegates met in Alumni Hall and brought messages of greeting to each other and to the Assembly from widely separated groups of readers. The second Round Table was given by Mrs. G. C. Ashton Jonson of London, an English woman who, with her husband, did much to make the season pleasant in Chautauqua. Mrs. Jonson is a political enthusiast, amply qualified to talk of the English situation as it is now. Her audience was keenly responsive to her charm of manner and simplicity and earnestness of speech, both at this Round Table and at the questionnaire on "English Politics" which she held later in the season.

Rallying Day was marked by the presence of delegates from local circles and of hundreds of readers who met in the Amphitheater in the morning and listened to an address by Chancellor Vincent and to brief speeches by Mr. John Graham Brooks, Mr. E. H. Blichfeldt, Assistant Managing Editor of Chautauqua Press, Mr. Horace Fletcher, "Peripatetic Professor of Vital Economics," Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, and Mrs. Smith of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. In the afternoon the Hall of Philosophy was bright with decorations

emblematic of the different sections of the country whose representatives stood beneath them. Distinguished guests called in the course of the afternoon and new readers became acquainted with each other, while many "barbarians" became filled with enthusiasm and enrolled straightway.

The week following Rallying Day was devoted to English Affairs, and Chautauquans were fortunate not only in receiving a visit from Ambassador Bryce, who addressed an enormous audience, but also in having on the grounds a group of English people representative of the most advanced English thought of the period. Mrs. Philip Snowden of London, well-known in this county for her lectures on equal suffrage in England, gave a series of addresses lasting throughout the week. Sir William Ramsay of Aberdeen, Scotland, the archaeologist, spoke three times, while Lady Ramsay discussed the "Present Day Trend of Religion in Great Britain" and held a question box on "English Conditions" at the Friday Round Table. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the *Globe*, Toronto, Canada, wound up the week with an address on "Lessons from Britain for Life in America," which stirred enthusiastic comment.

The Round Table of the following Friday was held by Dr. Hugh Black who conducted a lively discussion on "Religious Problems in England." Other English people who helped to spread knowledge of their country during the summer were Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Jonson, Mr. J. W. Bengough of Toronto, Rev. Alfred E. Lavell of Norwich, Canada, and Miss Mary E. Merington of Buffalo.

Dr. D. W. Howell, the General Secretary of the C. L. S. C., upon his return from a round of western assemblies reported their activities at another Round Table, and Mrs. Smith, who edited the Dickens book to be used in the Course for the coming year, gave an informal talk on Dickens at the last Round Table of the season.

The usual C. L. S. C. evening reception was held at the Hotel on the first day of August.

On the afternoon of Recognition Day short speeches were made in the Amphitheater by Dr. D. W. Howell, General Secretary of the C. L. S. C., and by Prof. F. C. Lockwood of Allegheny College, President of the Class of 1913, and a part of the annual report from the office of the Executive Secretary was read.

#### C. L. S. C. COUNCILS

The Council Hours extended from the Monday after Ralllying Day through the day after Recognition Day. The conferences included not only general discussions of circle and individual problems regarding work and entertainment, but also a series of talks introductory to the books of the coming English Year. Mr. Frank Chapin Bray explained the Course as a whole at the first meeting. In connection with Cheyney's "Industrial History," Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Rochester, New York, described methods of presenting to Circles the physical geography of England, and Mr. Adrian W. McCoy of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who is in the service of the Factory Inspection Commission of that state, sketched the rise of industrialism in England. Mr. Don C. Corbett of Clarion, Pennsylvania, recalled experiences of travel in London, suggesting the "Reading Journey in London" series in the Magazine, as did Mr. Boynton's reading of Chaucer. Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Director of Chautauqua Institution, spoke on the various "Theories of Government" which serve as a background for all modern economic beliefs. By way of helping Circles to a preliminary study of Cathedrals, Dr. S. Hamilton Day of the local Chautauqua church, gave a talk on the "Elements of Cathedral Structure," illustrating it with pictures of certain of the cathedrals which are to be taken up in the series of the winter. Dr. Day also spoke at a later meeting on "London and its Art." The volume on "Social Ideals in English Literature" was reviewed by Mr. Ashton Jonson of London. Mrs. Smith spoke on the "Studies in Dickens," and Mr. Yoakum, Assistant Profes-

sor of Psychology in the University of Texas, gave many practical hints for the enrichment of the volume on "Mental Growth and Control."

Definite problems were taken up by Mr. E. H. Blichfeldt of the Chautauqua Press, who explained the possibilities of connection between "The Press and the Circle," and by Mrs. S. Hamilton Day of the local Chautauqua Circle, who discussed "The Circle in a Country Community." Other speakers were Miss Mary E. Merington of Buffalo, and Mr. J. W. Bengough of Toronto, who gave special attraction to a Dickens meeting. These Councils met in the Hall of Philosophy and although the time was inconvenient, yet the open air place of meeting made the hour especially pleasant.



#### C. L. S. C. VERANDA

Mrs. S. Hamilton Day, wife of the pastor of the local church, was the hostess of the C. L. S. C. Veranda this summer, and her pleasant personality made the corner under the awning an agreeable spot for chat and conference on Reading Course matters. Beside taking many enrolments, Mrs. Day addressed class meetings, spoke before a Council, conducted a Circle Object Lesson, and was an indispensable helper in the organization of the new class. Her portrait will be found on another page.



#### TRIBUTE TO MISS KIMBALL

The warm affection in which Miss Kate F. Kimball, the Executive Secretary of the C. L. S. C., is held, was never more cordially shown than by the enthusiastic reception given during the Recognition Day exercises to the reading of her letter to the graduating class. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Bestor the audience gave the Chautauqua salute in Miss Kimball's honor, and voted to send her greetings by cable.

## SOCIAL SIDE OF THE C. L. S. C.

The C. L. S. C. was uncommonly festive this summer. The lightsome spirit was shown early in the season when all the classes on the upper floor of Alumni Hall united in a weekly tea served in the Council Hall to all people interested in the Reading Course. On one afternoon the Woman's Club was entertained. Special class gaieties—teas and boat rides and suppers—were of frequent occurrence all summer, and the idea spread among the "barbarians" that belonging to the C. L. S. C. was a thing to be desired for more reasons than one.

## CLASS GIFTS

The Class of 1912 is rejoicing because its mosaic tablet for the pavement of the Hall of Philosophy has been provided for by the generosity of the class president, Mr. Victor Rhodes of St. Louis. Like most infants 1914 received gifts from admiring friends. Mrs. S. M. Keplinger of Franklin, Pa., gave the class some teaspoons for the equipment of its room in Alumni Hall, and Miss Una B. Jones of Stittville, New York, whose advice was of great service during the days of swaddling clothes, suggested the keeping of a 1914 scrap book and presented the class with a collections of cuttings which she had taken the trouble to clip from *The Daily*.

## THE GUILD, THE LEAGUE, AND THE ORDER

The graduate orders were active this year. The members of the Guild of the Seven Seals, who are justly proud of the fourteen seals upon their diplomas, decorated a section of the Hall at the afternoon reception on Rallying Day and further adorned it by their presence in numbers. Later they met with the Order of the White Seal, which demands four seals, and the League of the Round Table which calls for seven. At one meeting of about thirty of these chronic readers eighteen said that they intended to take up the reading of the coming year.

## THE IRREPRESSIBLES

The '84's are always up to something. This summer they added to their long list of original activities the consummation of a beautiful thought. For several years a home for Methodist missionaries has been projected at Chautauqua as a memorial to Lewis Miller, one of the founders of Chautauqua Institution. As a possible site for the new building the '84's have offered to the trustees of the proposed home the two lots upon which their class house is situated. They stipulate that two rooms in the Home shall be reserved for the use of members of the Class of '84. The '84's may well be happy that they are able to perform an act so gracious and one that contemplates so valuable and lasting a service. Dr. C. E. Welch, Westfield, N. Y., is treasurer of the Lewis Miller Memorial.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLASS OF '85

The C. L. S. C. Class of 1885 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation in its octagonal building which is one of the three separate headquarters erected by the first classes of the C. L. S. C. before the union class building now known as Alumni Hall was projected. A small but enthusiastic gathering of representatives of the class enjoyed the occasion, including the president, Mrs. Charles Hinckley; vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Ensign; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. L. J. Bentley. Mr. E. C. Dean was the presiding officer and happily introduced several speakers. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut brought greetings from the Pioneer Class of 1882 and gave interesting reminiscences of the early days. Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, managing editor of the Chautauqua Press, spoke of the present day courses and the encouraging increase of C. L. S. C. readers. Director Arthur E. Bestor spoke of the evolution of Chautauqua as an Institution and the work of adapting it to present conditions. Refreshments were served and the occasion was one of congratulation and renewed interest in

the work of the C. L. S. C., a large proportion of those present having signified their intention of taking up the work for the new English Year.

#### THE DECENTNIAL CLASS

"May all good things be yours, dear 1900's," wrote Miss Kimball to the Nineteenth Century Class which celebrated its decennial this year. "Life moves on for all of us, and you who have been 'redeeming the time' all these years, fear, I am sure, neither present nor future."

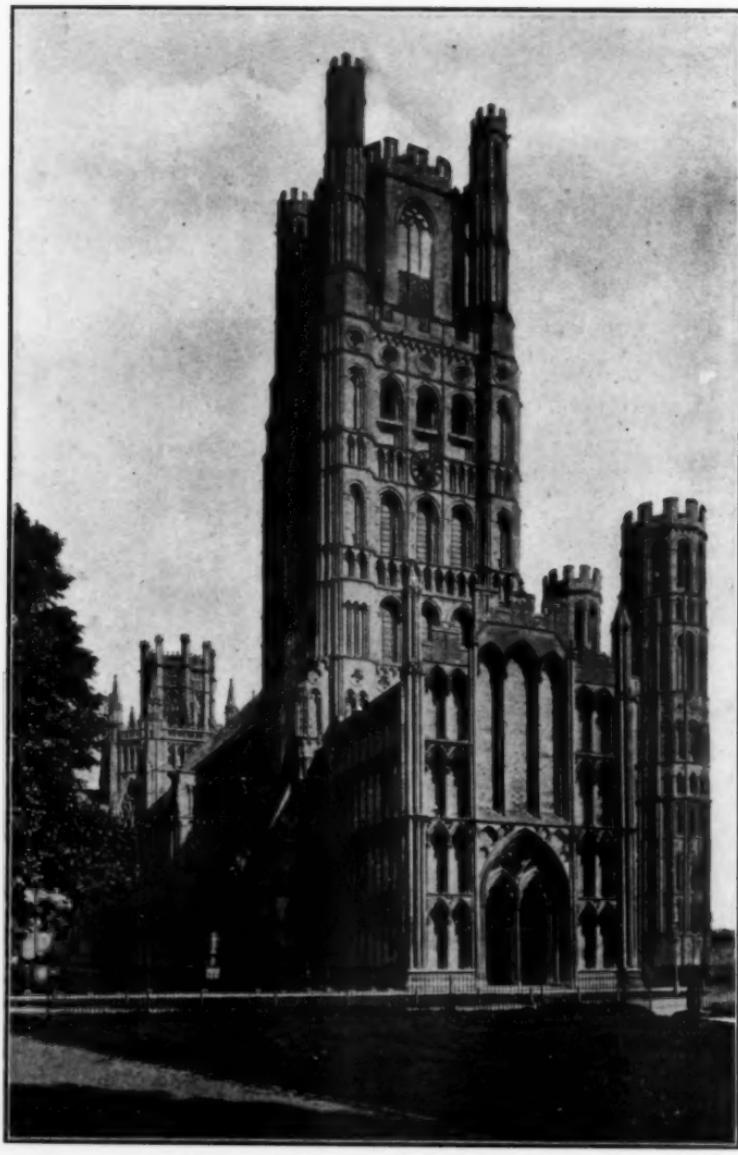
Looking on it as a symbol that the pine tree which it planted in St. Paul's Grove in 1903 is still flourishing, the 1900's met, strong in spirit, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their graduation. They are planning a gift to the Hall of Christ as a memorial. Their festivities included a supper to which were asked their room-mates, 1892 and 1908, and a "talk-fest" which gave opportunity to the presidents of other classes to offer birthday congratulations. An especial feature of this gathering was a personal greeting from Chancellor Vincent—"a greeting delayed ten years," as the president, Miss Mabel Campbell, said, because the Bishop was in Europe in 1900. Dr. Hurlbut spoke tellingly of the chief traits of the nineteenth century, and Mr. William Ives, who graduated with the class when he was eighty-three years old, gave to his hearers from the stores of wisdom that generous Time had bestowed on him. A cut of the pine cone banner is shown on another page.

#### VERSE FOR THE SOPHOMORES

Will all members of the 1913 Class gifted with the art of writing poetry, either rhyme or blank verse, contribute an original poem, sending it to Mrs. Ethel G. Viall, Wiloughby, O.? This can be done at any time within the next ten months. From these poems may be selected by a committee the two best, one to be the class poem, the other the class song.



Bust of Bishop Vincent



Tower and Octagon, Ely Cathedral

## BUST OF BISHOP VINCENT

The C. L. S. C. Platform Meeting in the Amphitheater on the afternoon of Recognition Day was made memorable by the presentation to the Institution of a bust of Chancellor Vincent, a replica of the one in the church attached to the Methodist Mission in Rome. Rev. Fred Winslow Adams of Schenectady, New York, representing a group of some forty donors, spoke with cordial appreciation of the work of Bishop Vincent, of his influence, and of the affection in which he is held.

Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut introduced by Mr. Bestor as "the only man in Chautauqua who could fittingly accept this bust," in behalf of the trustees of Chautauqua Institution received "this portrait in enduring marble of one who is dear to us all."

On another page is to be found a reproduction of the bust which is to be placed in Higgins Hall.

## 1913'S TREASURER SPEAKS

During one of the business meetings of the 1913 Class a volunteer subscription was taken to pay the \$100 tax on Alumni Hall. Forty-three dollars were paid in to the Treasurer, leaving a balance still due of \$57. This amount should be raised and paid in before June, 1911. All members of the 1913 Class who have not given toward this fund are kindly asked to make as large contribution as they can, sending it as soon as possible to Rev. W. E. McKnight, Treasurer, Nottingham, Pa. The '13's hope to have a clear record, with all that is required of a class furnished and paid for by 1913. The banner has been provided for, there is \$7 annually to pay for janitor service for Alumni Hall, \$100 for the tablet in the Hall of Philosophy, and the \$100 for Alumni Hall of which \$43 was raised. Each individual member should feel a responsibility in this matter and contribute accordingly. This spirit is what keeps up a class and makes it worth while.

## CLASS OF 1909

Although the year after graduation always is considered an off year, yet the number of 1909's on the grounds this season was unusually large. Frequent and enthusiastic class meetings were held and at all of the C. L. S. C. receptions the 1909's were in pleasant evidence.

Having a little money in the treasury they raised a sufficient balance to purchase a one-hundred-dollar bond of the Institution, the interest on which will make a convenient sum toward the small annual expense of the class here. Among the visitors from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Allen of Washington. Mr. Allen was the first treasurer of the class.

## THE DANTE CLASS

Readers of the July CHAUTAUQUAN will recall the reproduction of the bookmark designed after the Dante banner, and sent to every member of 1909 by an anonymous giver. Members of the class at Chautauqua this summer, with the president, prepared the following letter of thanks:

Chautauqua, August 26, 1910.

Dear Unknown:

About fifty members of our class are here this season, and each of us has received the Dante bookmark from you.

We all think it beautiful, and much enthusiasm prevails, as we realize the loving fellowship which prompted you to put into form the happy suggestion made by Bishop Vincent at the unveiling of the Dante banner.

We hope that in the near future you may be persuaded to reveal your identity, so that we may have the added pleasure of the personal touch.

It has been a disappointment to learn that you are not with us this season. Please be sure to come next year.

Heartily, your classmates of 1909,

Per Wm. Channing Brown, President.

## ASSEMBLY PICTURES

The Round Table will be glad to receive photographs recalling any C. L. S. C. activities at the assemblies throughout the country. C. L. S. C. headquarters, Recognition Day processions, groups of graduates, Golden Gates—anything that would interest readers will be welcome.

## CLASS DUES

Undergraduate classes are accustomed to undertake certain obligations. They contribute to the upkeep of Alumni Hall which is their class home at Chautauqua, they place in the pavement of the Hall of Philosophy a mosaic tablet, and they provide themselves with a class banner. Four hundred dollars cover these demands and the casual expenses of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to meet them a small voluntary contribution is asked from each member. It is especially desirable that the undergraduate classes set their financial houses in order before their last summer, so that those weeks may be left free for sentiment with no admixture of book-keeping. Following are the names of class treasurers, to whom contributions may be sent:

1911—Dues, fifty cents. Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Jackman, Utica, N. Y.

1912—Dues, twenty-five cents. Treasurer, Miss Julia Douglas, The Morgan Hospital, 17th St. and 2nd Ave., New York City.

1913—Dues, any amount. Treasurer, Rev. W. E. McKnight, Nottingham, Pa.

1914—Dues, fifty cents. Treasurer, Dr. N. J. Lennes, Columbia University, New York City.

## 1914—THE FRESHMEN

A week before Rallying Day a dozen of the newly enrolled met in the early evening on the C. L. S. C. Veranda and made a good beginning toward acquaintanceship amid the informalities of a lively shower. 1914 had its corner in the Hall of Philosophy at the Rallying Day reception, and followed up its activities by a reception to its room-mates in Alumni Hall, by a teacup shower to furnish the room with equipment for entertaining, by a boat ride, and by a breakfast at the Colonnade. At the 1914 Rally early in August Rev. A. E. Lavell, a Canadian, brought "Greetings from Greater Britain" to the new English Year readers. Just before Recognition Day the class effected a formal organization, electing the board of officers listed in the back of this magazine, and choosing for the class name "Dickens," for

the motto a quotation from Dickens's "Chimes"—"The voice of time cries to man 'Advance'"—for the emblem the wild rose, and for the color Eton blue. In the Recognition Day procession the 1914 contingent won ample applause from the onlookers for its well planned temporary banner (which had the distinction pointed out by Dr. Hurlbut of being the only triangular banner in the line) and for its yell:

Chautauqua, Chautauqua,

Chau-tau-qua

1914, rah, rah, rah.

"Christmas Carol," Dickens, A-a-ah!

1914's are sympathetic and responsive, and it looks as if the class would be a record breaker for enthusiasm.

FROM THE CHANCELLOR TO THE CLASS OF 1914

Dear Members of the New Class:

I take the liberty thus early to greet the members of the new Class of the C. L. S. C.—those whose names were recorded at Chautauqua before the adjournment of the 1910 Assembly—and those whose names shall be enrolled later on.

You begin a new experiment in taking up this course of reading. It is a good thing to *begin*. It is much better to *continue*. It is best to *complete* what one begins. I take for granted that it is your fixed and unalterable purpose to carry this course to its end.

Let me say, first of all, that it is perfectly easy thus to persist. It requires only this: The stout "*I will*" of a man or woman who has a *WILL*. You have begun. The act of beginning is the fruit of a resolve. It was right in you to resolve. May I say "You will not, you dare not 'back down' or change your mind" in the matter. Having as a man or woman, a sane thinker, decided to do this thing, having *willed* you will not *wilt*, but are sure to say when tempted to drop the matter "*I WILL CONTINUE.*"

Remember that every such decision necessarily increases your personal power and must increase your self-respect. To persist in any worthy thing, against discouragements and to

renew your resolve with a more positive "I WILL" is to grow—to grow in knowledge, but what is far better—it guarantees a greater gain than you can get from any ten pages you may read. The discipline of your personality ensured by such persistency for thirty or more minutes a day is worth more to you than any knowledge you can acquire.

Therefore learn to appreciate the value to you of a positive, persistent "I WILL" as you take in hand your C. L. S. C. book from day to day for at least three hundred days of the coming year.

Put this WILL POWER into all that you attempt and do not fail to use it every time you bow the knee or close the eyes or summon your thoughts for prayer to Our Father in Heaven.

Yours in the love and service of the C. L. S. C.,

JOHN H. VINCENT.

#### MISS KIMBALL'S GREETING

The following letter from the C. L. S. C. Executive Secretary was read to the new class on the day of their organization:

Dear Members of the Class of 1914:

It has been my privilege to witness the dawning of life in so many C. L. S. C. Classes that I cannot refrain from sending a message of greeting from across the sea to you, the Class of 1914—youngest child of Chautauqua. *The Chautauquan Daily* tells me that you are rapidly emerging from the swaddling bands of infancy and by the time this letter reaches America, you will doubtless be assuming responsibilities with that joyous abandon which belongs only to youth.

I congratulate you that your introduction to the C. L. S. C. Course is to be through the English Year. No tie that can bind us to our past heritage can be too strongly cherished. The oneness of the English speaking race impresses me more and more as I come in contact not only with the people of the British Isles but with wanderers from the colonies—Canada or New Zealand, far away cousins who like ourselves come back to the common Mother Country for inspiration. England is being stirred to her depths, but no one can look upon the historic monuments on every hand without realizing that she has met and overcome problems even more difficult than those of the present. Education has been slowly lifting the race and to the scattering of the English speaking peoples is due that rapidly growing world consciousness which is the most hopeful sign of the times. England, while herself carrying

out experiments of a most far reaching character, looks eagerly across the seas for the latest words from the other English speaking groups of the world family. You will enjoy your study of the "English Year" and you will find it the best possible preparation for the American Year which will succeed it. Four years from now many of you will come back to Chautauqua to graduate and you will feel that Chautauqua has made the world a new place to you. I have seen the miracle worked so many times that I dare assure you it is certain to happen again. With renewed congratulations to you that you are Chautauquans and to Chautauqua that she has a Class of 1914. I am cordially yours,

KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary C. L. S. C.



### C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

*"We study the Word and the Works of God."*  
*"Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."*  
*"Never be Discouraged."*



### C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| OPENING DAY—October 1.                  | SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.                           |
| BRYANT DAY—November 3.                  | INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.                              |
| SPECIAL SUNDAY—November, second Sunday. | SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.                          |
| MILTON DAY—December 9.                  | INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday. |
| COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.     | ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.  |
| LANIER DAY—February 3.                  | RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.                     |
| SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday. |  |
| SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.               |  |
| ADDISON DAY—May 1.                      |  |



### OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR NOVEMBER

FIRST WEEK—OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 5.

"The Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry of Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century England" (Cheyney, Chapters VII and VIII).

SECOND WEEK—NOVEMBER 5-12

"The Extension of Government Control" (Cheyney, Chapter IX).

"The Child and the State" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Democratic England," II).

THIRD WEEK—NOVEMBER 12-19

"Voluntary Association at the Present Day" (Cheyney, Chapter X).

FOURTH WEEK—NOVEMBER 19-26

"Shakespeare's London" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey in London," II).

"Ely" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "English Cathedrals," II.)

## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

FIRST WEEK—OCTOBER 29-NOVEMBER 5.

1. **Review.** "The Expansion of England" (Cheyney, chapter VII).
2. **Map Talk.** "Early English Colonies in America" (Warner, chapter XI; Coman's "Industrial History of the United States;" Bancroft's "History of the United States").
3. **Paper.** "English Industries" (Warner, chapter XII; Cunningham's "Outlines of Industrial History;" Price's "A Short History of English Commerce and Industry").
4. **Quiz.** "English Finance" (Cheyney; Warner, chapters IV and XIII).
5. **Review.** "The Industrial Revolution" (Cheyney, chapter VII).
6. **Roll Call.** "Machinery of the Factory System—Good and Bad Results" (Toynbee's "The Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England;" Cooke-Taylor's "The Modern Factory System;" Rogers's "Industrial and Commercial History;" Warner, chapter XVII).
7. **Summary** of Miss Brandt's article on "Social Work in America" in September CHAUTAUQUAN.

SECOND WEEK—NOVEMBER 5-12

1. **Review.** "Factory Legislation" (Cheyney, chapter IX, paragraphs 66-72; Jevon's "The State in Relation to Labor;" Warner, chapters XVII and XVIII).
2. **Story.** Synopsis of "Mary Barton" by Mrs. Gaskell.
3. **Quiz.** "The Land" (Cheyney, Chapter IX, paragraph 72 to end of chapter; Shaw-Lefevre's "English Commons and Forests;" Warner, chapter XVI).
4. **Review.** "Democratic England" II. "The Child and the State" in October CHAUTAUQUAN.
5. **Summary** of article on "Social Work for Children in the United States" in October CHAUTAUQUAN.
6. **Reading.** Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Cry of the Children."

THIRD WEEK—NOVEMBER 12-19

1. **Review.** "Voluntary Association" (Cheyney, chapter X).
2. **Readings** from "Shirley" by Charlotte Brontë.
3. **Paper.** "Modern Problems" (Webb's "The History of Trade-Unionism;" Gilman's "Profit Sharing between Employer and Employee;" Webb's "Problems of Modern Industry").
4. **Contest,** between sides, judgment to be on amount of information and on interest. "English Expansion." Discussion to cover Canada, India, Australia, Africa, New Zealand.
5. **Book Reviews.** A group of stories of the English dependencies: Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty" (Canada); Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills," and Mrs. Steele's "On the Face of the Waters" (India); and Olive Schreiner's "Peter Halket, Trooper" (Africa).

FOURTH WEEK—NOVEMBER 19-26

1. **Roll Call.** "Shakespeare's Life."
2. **Recitation.** "Anne Hathaway."
3. **Quiz.** "Events of Elizabeth's Reign." (See Kendall and Coman; Joy's "Twenty Centuries of English History.")
4. **Readings** from Shakespeare's comedies, selecting allusions to London. (See the plays and "Shakespeare's London" by T. Fairman Ordish.)

5. *Review.* "Ely" in October CHAUTAUQUAN.  
 6. *Story.* Summary of Library Shelf in October CHAUTAUQUAN.



### TRAVEL CLUB

Travel Clubs should be provided with Baedeker's "London," with a large map of London, and with individual outline maps of London which each member may fill in as the study progresses. Photographs, picture postcards or pictures in books of all buildings and places mentioned should be exhibited.

#### FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* Reigns of English Kings between Chaucer's death (1400) and Shakespeare's death (1616). Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth, James I. (See general histories of England.)
2. *Oral Story.* "The Wars of the Roses." (Coman and Kendall's "Short History of England;" Thompson's "Wars of the Roses.")
3. *Readings from Shakespeare's "Henry V."*
4. *Book Review.* Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc."
5. *Description.* "Caxton and the Printing Press." (See Blades' book of "Caxton;" Guernsey's "The Earl Printer.")
6. *Biography of Warwick the Kingmaker.* (See Oman's "Warwick.")

#### SECOND WEEK

1. *Story.* "The Career of Wolsey." (See Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey;" Coman and Kendall.)
2. *Recitation.* "Flodden Field," Canto V, Scott's "Marmion."
3. *Quiz.* "Great names of the Early Tudors." Columbus, the Cabots, Morton, Wesley, Colet, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, Luther, Cromwell, the Duke of Somerset, Wyatt, Jane Grey. (See general histories; encyclopedias; Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey;" Rogers' "Life of Sir Thomas More;" Froude's "History of England;" Ainsworth's "Tower of London;" Tennyson's "Queen Mary.")

#### THIRD WEEK

4. *Paper.* "The Reformation in England." (See Creighton's "Tudors and the Reformation")
5. *Readings from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."*
6. *Map Talk.* showing increase in size of London between Chaucer's time and Shakespeare's time. (See "Shakespeare's London" by T. Fairman Ottish, Chapter I.)
2. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Elizabeth." (See Creighton's "Age of Elizabeth;" Harrison's "England;" Yonge's "Chaplet of Pearls" and "Unknown to History;" Scott's "Kenilworth;" Macaulay's "Armada.")
3. *Story.* "A Queen of Romance." (See Rait's "Mary Queen of Scots;" Mackintosh's "Story of Scotland;" Scott's "The Monastery" and "The Abbot;" Whyte-Melville's "The Queen's Maidens.")

4. *Paper.* "Adventures by Sea." Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, Gilbert, Raleigh. (See Coman and Kendall; encyclopedias; Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"; Corbett's "For God and Gold;" Longfellow's "Sir Humphrey Gilbert;" Corbett's "Drake;" Hume's "Sir Walter Raleigh;" Barnes's "Drake and his Yeomen.")
5. *Reading.* Macaulay's "Armada."

## FOURTH WEEK

1. *Synopsis* of "Shakespeare's London," illustrated with the map.
2. *Description.* "Elizabethan Theaters." (See Ordish; Hughson's "Walks through London.")
3. *Enlarged Map* of "Cheapside." (See Baedeker.)
4. *Roll Call.* "Allusions to London in Shakespeare's 'Historical Plays.'" (See the plays; Ordish.)
5. *Readings* from Shakespeare's comedies, selecting allusions to London. (See the plays and Ordish.)



## REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS ON NOVEMBER READINGS

## DEMOCRATIC ENGLAND. CHAPTER II. THE CHILD AND THE STATE

1. Why is England behind several of the continental countries in her welfare work for children?
2. How has the Englishman's belief that his "house is his castle" affected the making of good citizens?
3. What is the position of the true democrat toward the child?
4. Discuss the change of attitude toward the "child problem" since the accession of Queen Victoria.
5. With what does the Children's Act of Mr. Herbert Samuel deal?
6. Discuss infant mortality.
7. Describe the experiment of the Mayor of Huddersfield and explain the working of the notification of Births Act.
8. Discuss municipal milk depots.
9. What new educational provisions are being made for the little child?
10. Speak of school hygiene and of the connection between poverty and physical health.
11. What interesting experiments were tried in connection with the Provision of Meals Act?
12. What are some of the applications of compulsory medical inspection of school children?
13. What are some of the provisions for weak and defective children?
14. What are the three classes of child workers?
15. Discuss Child Labor in England.
16. What methods have been employed in the bringing up of the Poor Law child?
17. What three reforms in the treatment of juvenile offenders have been of especial value?
18. Discuss reformatory and industrial schools.
19. With what other problems is the "child problem" interwoven?

## A READING JOURNEY IN LONDON. II. SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON

1. State the changes that had taken place in the size and population of London between Chaucer's time and Shakespeare's.
2. What was the spirit of the people in the reign of Elizabeth?
3. Describe the process of secularization of England and London.
4. Of what change of outlook was this the result?
5. Under what auspices were the early theatrical performances given?
6. What was the position of the Puritans toward the theater?
7. Describe the architecture of the theaters.
8. How was St. Paul's Cathedral misused?
9. Describe Cheapside.
10. What contrasts were made

evident by the Lord Mayor's show of 1617? 11. What businesses were housed in the Royal Exchange? 12. What were the activities of the apprentices? 13. What was the history of the Temple? 14. What was the usefulness of Temple Bar? 15. What interests were catered to in the buildings of the Palace of Whitehall? 16. What incidents attended the presentation of the masque, "Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue?" 17. What was the condition of the London streets in Shakespeare's day? 18. Why was the Thames a popular route in passing from one end of the city to the other? 19. What was the Pool? 20. What combination of display and primitiveness was evident in the dwellings? 21. What extravagances in dress were usual? 22. What contrasts and what likenesses exist between Elizabeth's day and our own?

#### ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. II. ELY

1. What are the characteristics of the region about Ely? 2. What is the nature of the monastery precincts? 3. What features of the Cathedral at first impress one? 4. What was the history of Ely previous to the Conquest? 5. Who was Hereward the Wake? 6. Why did Ely hold out when other monasteries yielded? 7. How did William I try to reach Ely and with what result? 8. What interior features of the Cathedral are at once noticeable? 9. Give some account of the building of its oldest portions. 10. When did Ely cease to be an Abbey? 11. What were the respective duties of Bishop and Prior? 12. What has been the history of the West Tower? 13. What prevented Ely from becoming a complete Norman building? 14. Describe the West porch. 15. What danger at one time threatened it? 16. Describe Bishop Northwold's Presbytery. 17. What are the essential differences between the Norman and the Gothic? 18. What charming qualities has the eastern facade? 19. Describe the great work of Alan of Walsingham. 20. What are striking features of the Lady Chapel? 21. What recollections of Cromwell's time are recorded in Ely's history? 22. How important were the Bishops of Ely?

#### SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who was Robert Owen? 2. Of what nationality was Pestalozzi? 3. What modern educational system is associated with the name of Froebel? 4. What was "the most democratic Parliament which has ever assembled at Westminster?"

1. Of the crosses erected to mark the progress of Queen Eleanor's body from Grantham to Westminster Abbey two remain. Where? 2. When was Westminster Abbey a cathedral? 3. What is the meaning of the name "Cheapside?"

1. What well known Roman history was written by a Dean of Ely? 2. Why were the few people especially loyal to Harold? 3. How did Etheldreda's tomb finally disappear from Ely? 4. What connection had King Canute with Ely? 5. What King of England was a boy in Ely's Convent School? 6. What brother of Abbot Simeon was also a famous Cathedral builder? 7. What office connected with Ely did Cromwell inherit? 8. What order did Cromwell issue when Governor of the "Isle" in 1642? 9. How did Ely get its name? 10. For what scholarly works is the present Dean known?

**ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS IN THE SEPTEMBER  
CHAUTAUQUAN**

1. Individualism believes that "every man should remain and be allowed to remain free, unrestricted, undirected, unassisted so that he may be in a position at any time to direct his labor, ability, capital, enterprise, in any direction that may seem to him desirable."
2. Collectivism believes that the good of the community should be considered above the good of the individual.
3. Arthur James Balfour is a British Conservative. He was president of the Local Government Board, 1885-86; secretary for Scotland, 1886-87; chief secretary for Ireland, 1887-91; first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons, 1891-92 and 1895-1906; and prime minister, 1902-05. He was a member of Parliament for the Eastern Division of Manchester, 1885-1906, and for the City of London, 1906-

**ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON CANTERBURY**

1. He was a Canon of the Cathedral for seven years from 1851-8.
2. A Roman boy of noble family, martyred at fourteen in the reign of Diocletian.
3. A church for lepers built by Archbishop Lanfranc for his leper hospital there.
4. The head of Sir Thomas More is buried here in the Roper vault.
5. "The Chequers of Hope" where Chaucer's pilgrims lodged.
6. That he refused to give it at the wish of the Archbishop when the stone miraculously leapt from his ring and embedded itself in the Shrine.
7. The ampules or bottles supposed to contain blood of St. Thomas mixed with water.
8. The winter festival December 29, the date of his death, and July 7, when the great Shrine was dedicated.
9. He built the Westgate, rebuked the Pilgrims for their devotion to relics and was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion.
10. As the author of "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand" and other well known hymns.

1. Smithfield of Smooth-field was originally a tournament ground. The Bartholomew Fair, with all the accompaniments of a "fair" even to the miracle play, was held here for many generations. For many years also it was the place of execution, William Wallace and other famous men losing their heads on this spot, while the "fires of Smithfield" burned Protestants and Nonconformists in turn as each fell under the ban. Later Smithfield was the cattle market of London, and now is appropriately occupied by the London Central Meat Market.
2. The Tabard Inn received its name from its sign, a tabard or sleeveless coat. The front of the building was burned in 1676 after which Aubrey says, "The ignorant landlord or tenant instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard put up the Talbot or Dog." In 1766 the sign of the talbot was removed as a street obstruction and in 1866 the inn was demolished and a freight depot was built on the spot.



**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The best Guide Book to Ely is by Charles W. Stubbs. It is published at Ely and can be secured at any book dealers in the town for a shilling. It was prepared on the spot by the present Bishop of Truro, formerly Dean of Ely. Other valuable books

are: Bell's Cathedral series, Ditchfield's "Cathedrals of Great Britain," Van Renselaer, and The Penny Guides. In every cathedral town the traveler will find on sale for a penny a valuable booklet published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. The series is called "Notes on the Cathedrals" and covers all of them. Each pamphlet contains in sixteen pages a brief history of the cathedral, excellent illustrations, lists of important dates, people, features to be noticed, and so on. "Hereward\* the Wake" by Charles Kingsley should be read by every student of the region. It is a stirring tale of the last great struggle of the English against William the Norman. "The Camp of Refuge" by Charles MacFarlane is a story based upon the exploits of "Hereward the Wake." It is more historically accurate than Charles Kingsley's novel, but lacks his dramatic quality. The introduction gives the facts regarding the actual history of the period, showing how differently the two authors used the material.

\*Pronounced Hehryward.



#### NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

"Here's an ambitious Missouri graduate," exclaimed Pendragon looking up from a letter as the seats filled around the table:

"I am planning a course for myself now beginning with Chaldea and Babylon and coming down the ages, taking the countries as they come and reading of any given country, first its history, then a book of travels describing it, then the lives of some of its noted men, its literature and any historical fiction I find bearing on the subject. At the same time I shall follow another line of lighter miscellaneous reading for recreation and variety, whatever is of interest to me at the passing moment,—poetry, essays, a little fiction, some nature books, some of Darwin's works, and some of the sciences. I shall take it slowly and think it will be very interesting."

"I should say that would be interesting," agreed a listener. "We in Falconer (New York) are looking forward with interest to next year's work. We expect more new members to join us, and, with our old ones, to be even more vigorous than usual. We aren't going to let Missouri distance us in enthusiasm."

"The Middle West is both active and appreciative," said Pendragon. "Listen to these verses from our Wichita, Kansas, delegate, Mrs. Hiram Imboden."

#### A CHAUTAUQUA DREAM REALIZED.

For years I had heard about it,  
That great Chautauqua scheme,  
And it seemed like a fairy story,  
Or a fair Acadian dream.

They told of the beautiful classic grove,  
On Lake Chautauqua's shore,  
Where people came from far and near,  
With each year more and more

To study in God's great temple,  
 Upon the virgin sod,  
 With wise men for their teachers,  
 "The word and works of God."

They received an inspiration,  
 A vision came to bless,  
 There is no end of learning;  
 Their motto was "Progress."

The people left that Assembly  
 With their very souls on fire,  
 Each determined to do his part  
 In raising life's standards higher.

Four years they worked and studied,  
 Four years they strove with will  
 To conquer self and destiny,  
 And of knowledge get their fill.

Then as the graduates gathered,  
 And on Recognition Day  
 Marched through all the arches,  
 With songs and banners gay,

The little children strewing  
 Their path with flowers bright,  
 While they sang a song of victory,  
 O! 'twas a rapturous sight.

And why were they so happy?  
 And why those songs, so gay?  
 Ah! they had fought a battle,  
 And they had won that day.

At last they reached the golden gate,  
 The goal for which they'd striven,  
 The emblem of that other gate  
 That opens into Heaven.

And as their friends surround them,  
 And say "your labor's done,"  
 Their answer comes, with beaming face,  
 "Dear friends, we've just begun."

"Chautauqua has been 'dropping into verse' frequently during the last year," continued Pendragon as the listeners nodded approval. "Here is a valentine from Nebraska:

"Chautauqua circle friends of mine  
 I will write for you a valentine.  
 As we have met from week to week  
 To learn the wisdom of the Greek.

## C. L. S. C. Round Table

Or study ways of races gone,  
 Who left their monuments in stone,  
 Or give from out our garnered store,  
 Of modern thought, or ancient lore.  
 We've learned to value friendship's claim,  
 And know the objects and the aim  
 Of life to little mortals here  
 Who plod upon this mundane sphere.  
 We've learned to love the heart that's kind,  
 The gentle word and cultured mind.  
 Because I value all these things  
 I see that little god with wings  
 Shooting at all these friends of mine  
 To make them, each, my valentine."

"In Seattle the readers join hands to form a real Chautauqua Circle, and sing the following verses original with one of the members."

"Should auld Chautauqua be forgot  
 And never brought to ken?  
 The "Iliad" and "Odyssey"  
 In the course of 1910.

Chorus:  
 Chautauqua days we love, my dear,  
 Chautauqua love we sing.  
 We'll take a course o' readin' yet,  
 For Chautauqua is the thing.

The "View of Life" we've seen with Greek,  
 From mornin' sun till dine;  
 Now we're in "Social Life at Rome"  
 While the "Friendly Stars" do shine.

So here's a hand, my trusty friend,  
 Gie us a hand o' thine;  
 You all will prove, if you will read  
 That Chautauqua work is fine."

"Chautauqua affection is unlike any other," declared the New Yorker from Jamestown. "We live near by it, and we Plus Ultras know." "I live farther off," said a Tennessean, "but I know something about the bonds of Chautauqua, too. It has satisfied the greatest longing of my life, and though not in touch with it in recent years, yet I look back upon it as one of the greatest blessings that has come into my life." "This is my third year in the Chautauqua work," said a member of the Columbia C. L. S. C. of Santa Clara (California), "and I enjoy it more each year. I feel it is just what we all need, next to our church work, to help us keep in touch with the best of everything. Long live the Chautauqua Idea!"

Everybody stood up and hailed this sentiment with delight.

"Although Santa Clara does not boast of as many points of interest as most California towns," continued the Columbian, "I believe we can claim to have one of the best Chautauqua Circles on this coast—not only in numbers and sociability, but in the earnest and conscientious work done by the members." "You've inherited some of the spirit of the '49ers," suggested Pendragon. "Perhaps we have. At any rate we are resourceful. For instance, at first, last winter, the story of the 'Iliad' did not appeal to all of the members. Our president saw this difficulty and wisely assigned about three chapters each week to some member who had to be prepared to tell the story in her own words at the next meeting. Then at the monthly review following the study of this book, all who had prepared a lesson were asked to give a brief outline of the parts assigned them. Tableaux illustrating the most important events were given after each outline. In this way all present obtained the completed story. The 'Odyssey' was studied profitably in the same manner as the 'Iliad.' On review day after the completion of this book, one of our members read selections from the story as told in poetry, while those who had given the lessons, dressed in costume, acted the various parts. The last Thursday of each month is known in Santa Clara as 'Chautauqua Review Day.' It is always a gala day with us. We formed an Alumni Association this year, and our three graduates of 1910 joined it at once."

"Long ago I reached the conclusion that there must be great stimulus in the air of the Pacific Coast," said Pendragon. "Here is a wonderfully enthusiastic report from the Educando Circle of Pacific Grove, which is proud of its president's having taken the Chautauqua prize for the essay on 'International Peace.' The secretary says:

"Our reading for last year has been very instructive. Dead and buried though the Egypt of the Pharaohs is, enough has been uncovered to show us the wonders wrought by those mighty builders. The papyrus hidden in her ancient tombs proves conclusively that we are not the only people, that these ancients had reached a high degree of civilization and culture. The habits, the customs, the needs of the home life, are shown so clearly in these long buried papers, that my little daughter after reading the items of a grocery bill exclaimed, 'Why mamma, did they have asparagus and lettuce 1500 years before Christ?' They thought and felt, lived and loved and suffered just as we do today. Our initiation into the social life of the Rome long ago was a revelation in that it differed so greatly from our manner of living. The 'Friendly Stars,' the story of the starry heavens, so beautifully told, only whetted our appetites for more of that kind of knowledge. Then the 'Iliad!' To those who love the clank of armor and the rush of battle, it was fascinating,

while all enjoyed the beauty of description and the unexcelled flights of oratory. We are glad to have had the Classical Year. Like a visit from home it broadens our horizon. Just as home is dearer when we return, so we can the more fully appreciate the good things of the higher life, which are ours if we will, and for which having nothing better, these people substituted their gods and their myths."

"Next month I hope to show you a picture of a band of Chautauqua workers in the Yosemite, and also a portrait of one of their latest recruits," smiled Pendragon. "Just wait until you see it, and you'll realize more than ever how comprehensive is the Chautauqua spirit."

## Talk About Books

DANIEL BOONE AND THE WILDERNESS ROAD. By H. Addington Bruce. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

When an inhabitant of Eastern North Carolina today speaks of going "out West" he does not refer to the land on the sunset side of the Rockies, or even to the country beyond the Mississippi; he means the western end of his own state. His phrase retains the boundary of 150 years ago when Daniel Boone's career against the French the Indians, and the obstacles offered by nature opened to pioneers the fastnesses of the mountain districts of North Carolina and Tennessee and Kentucky. Boone himself said "the history of the Western country has been my history," and H. Addington Bruce in his volume entitled "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road" has connected the life story of the ardent fighter with the national drama in which he was cast as first huntsman. He was with Braddock at the time of his memorable defeat; he fought the Cherokees and was a figure in the successive struggles that ended in the elimination of "France as a factor in New World colonization." He explored Kentucky fastnesses, and was captured by the savages; he moved his family across the mountains from the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina, and settled there amid the hardships of eastern Tennessee; he cut the famous Wilderness Road, and over it guided Judge Richard Henderson into the interior of Kentucky that he might establish there his Transylvania Colony. There Boone helped in the settling of hamlets, one of them Boonesborough, named after himself, and shared in the administration. Boone shared the fortunes of Transylvania, rejected as a fourteenth colony, and, stirred to internal dissension by the commercialism of some of its leaders, engaged in constant fighting with the Indians. When pioneering troubles slackened the days of the Revolutionary struggles had fully dawned. Life offered continual excitement to the great hunter, and

he availed himself of every chance. When time had filled the wild country of his affection and man had proven himself ungrateful he moved still further west, and died in Missouri, the new land of his choice.

Mr. Bruce's book is comprehensive and pleasantly written, if somewhat too detached in tone. His investigations of local material seems to have been extensive.

**THE AMERICAN RURAL SCHOOL.** By Harold Waldstein Foght. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net.

The two-fold relation of the country to the city, as purveyor of citizens and as refuge for the crowded-out, is a frequent theme of the modern economist and of the magazine writer. The value of the rural school to country dwellers of both classes is one of the aspects of the discussion on the organization of rural life whose importance has been classed by Col. Roosevelt as being second only to that of the conservation of the national resources. Harold Waldstein Foght, professor of education at Midland College, in a survey of "The American Rural School" has written a book which he describes negatively as "not a treatise on school methods, nor yet on school management," and positively as being "more of the nature of an educational history, setting forth what has already been accomplished, indicating what is yet to be done." The twentieth century problem, as the author sees it, is the instilling in the country boys and girls a love for the country and all that pertains to country life so that not only they may be content to live in the rural districts, but that they may live there intelligently. This problem is one demanding the coöperation of educators and social philosophers alike.

After a historical sketch of the organization, administration and maintenance of rural schools as they are found in different parts of the country, with suggestions for improvement, Mr. Foght discusses the vital question of the rural teacher. He enters into the necessity of his relating the work of the school to the farm work of the community, and the importance of providing him with sufficient salary so that he may be free from financial anxiety and may have enough money for self-improvement without stunting himself for the necessities. Other subjects taken up by the author are the buildings in which rural schools are housed and their indoor furnishings, making them sanitary and artistic, possible for use as social centers as well as for educational purposes; the cultivation of school grounds both for esthetic reasons and for practical use as laboratories or garden and farm experiment work; the establish-

ment of agricultural and industrial clubs among the school children; the conduct of manual training; the practical application of the school library idea, and the position of the country teacher as physician, nurse, sanitary inspector and professor of hygiene. A panacea for existing ills caused by scattered or disintegrated population is school consolidation which admits of better buildings, stronger teaching forces, and thorough grading.

**MANUAL TRAINING FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.** By Eldreth G. Allen. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 217. \$1.00 net.

Tools, their use, and some of the most advisable objects to be attempted by a beginner in wood-working are clearly described in the text and well presented in the illustrations of this volume. It is progressive in its treatment, going from the simplest objects and operations to those slightly more difficult, and is designed for use as a first course in manual training. The author is instructor in Wood Working in the Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, and has embodied in his book the results of class-room experience. It may well serve as an introduction to the use of ordinary tools by others than school pupils.

**RELIGION RATIONALIZED.** By Rev. Hiram Vrooman. Philadelphia, Pa.: Nunc Licit Press. 75c.

There can be no doubt, theologically speaking, that religion needs restatement. The emphasis has been changed within a few years. But how this restatement is to be made, and who is to make it, does not yet appear. No great systematizers are yet in sight. John Calvin, Robert Watson, and Charles Hodge rest quietly upon the shelves of the clergymen of today. The sciences, especially the science of theology, are receiving the most astute attention. The science of theology in any wide or comprehensive sense awaits broad, wise and logical treatment.

The book before us, "Religion Rationalized," is one among many attempts to restate religion in terms of present day thinking. The author claims that a species of unreality has gathered about many of the most familiar terms connected with the spiritual life and consequently that these terms need definition. His contention is that the twentieth century awaits discoveries in the as yet "un-explored realms of spiritual reality." He insists upon the relationship between the facts of science (physical science) and "the facts of the realm of spirit."

There is little that is new in this well-intended intellectual effort. Anybody recognizes, or should recognize, the importance of the increasing knowledge of spiritual things and the necessity of a persistent application of this knowledge to life. While recognizing the fairness and the rationality of Mr. Vrooman, it is difficult to see in what respects his work is superior to, or clearer, than Fichte not to say Drummond, on similar lines of thinking.

The volume closes with the announcement that a larger, fuller and logical continuation of this work will be published in a few months.

# C. L. S. C. Class Directory

## CLASS OF 1914—"DICKENS"

Motto: "The voice of time cries to man 'Advance.'" Emblem: Wild Rose. Color: Eton Blue.  
President, Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith, 23 Union Sq., New York City.  
First Vice-president, Mrs. Harry Wilson, Clarion, Pa.  
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Fourth Vice-president, Mr. H. E. Cogswell, Indiana, Pa.  
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Treasurer, Dr. N. J. Lenzen, Columbia University, New York City.  
Trustee, Mr. E. Allard Compton, Stephenville, Texas.

## CLASS OF 1913—"ATHENK"

Motto: "Self reverence, self knowledge, self control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power." Emblem: Owl.  
President, Rev. W. E. Howard, Fayette City, Pa.  
First Vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, Shreveport, La.  
Second Vice-president, Mr. G. G. Spitzer, Owosso, Mich.  
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Treasurer, Rev. W. E. McKnight, Nottingham, Pa.  
Trustee, Mrs. Ethel Viall, Willoughby, O.

## CLASS OF 1912—"SHAKESPEARE"

Motto: "To thine ownself be true." Emblem: Eglantine.  
President, Mr. Victor Rhodes, St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice-presidents, Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Oil City, Pa.; Harvey Brugger, Fremont, O.; Mr. C. W. Wright, Cave Springs, Ga.; Mr. Alfred E. Lavell, Norwich, Ontario, Canada; Mr. Andrew Cant, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Secretary, Mrs. George Frey, Cleveland, O.  
Treasurer, Miss Julia Douglas, The Morgan Hospital, 17th St. and 2nd Ave., New York City.  
Trustee, Rev. A. E. Lavell, Norwich, Ontario, Canada.

## CLASS OF 1911—"LONGFELLOW"

Motto: "Act, act in the living present." Emblem: The young Hiawatha.  
Flower: Chestnut with burr.  
President, Miss Mary E. Merington, 535 Massachusetts Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Vice-president, Dr. L. L. Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Jackman, Utica, New York.  
Trustee, Miss Mary E. Merington, Buffalo, New York.

## CLASS OF 1910—"CLADSTONE"

Motto: "Life is a great and noble calling." Emblem: The Beech.  
President, Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Chicago.  
Vice-presidents, Mr. E. H. Blitchfeldt, Chautauqua; Mrs. Clifford Lanier, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss G. Emily Reynolds, New York; Miss Mary E. Downey, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Mary C. Shulze, New York; Mr. John T. Rowley, East Cleveland, O.; Dr. Adelia Barber, New York.  
Secretary, Mr. James Bird, Marietta, Ohio.  
Treasurer, Mr. J. J. McWilliams, 11500 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.  
Trustee, Mr. J. B. Winters, Logansport, Ind.

## CLASS OF 1909—"DANTE"

Motto: "On and fear not." Emblem: The Grape Vine.  
President, W. Channing Brown, Littleton, Mass.  
Vice-presidents, Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York City; Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. B. A. Allen, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Thomas R. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Leonora Cox, Bermuda Isles; Mrs. R. M. Clamson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Mrs. S. A. Peavey, Great Valley, N. Y.; Mr. John L. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Adele Brewer, Stockbridge, Mass.;

**C. L. S. C. Directory**

**Mrs. Lytle J. Hunter**, New York City; **Mrs. E. W. Allen**, Fostoria, O.; **Mrs. Anna G. Dustin**, Pittsfield, Ill.; **Miss Carolyn Tufts**, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; **Miss Emma Blair**, Palo Alto, Cal.

Secretary, **Mrs. L. L. Ottaway**, Westfield, N. Y.

Treasurer and Trustee, **Mr. Chas. B. Cover**, Johnstown, Pa.

**CLASS OF 1908—"TENNYSON"**

**Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." **Emblem:** The Red Rose.

Honorary President, Prof. S. C. Schmucker, West Chester, Pa.

President, Miss Una B. Jones, Stittsville, N. Y.

Vice-presidents, H. P. Hartley, Beaver, Pa.; Fannie E. Curris, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Alice J. Holmes, Beaver, Pa.; Mrs. M. M. T. Runnels, Nipomo, Cal.; Mrs. Clara Byington, Lockport, N. Y.; Mrs. Olive Arms Valenzuela, Concepcion, Chili.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Sarah E. Ford, 169 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Trustee, Rev. S. T. Willis, LL. D., New York City.

**CLASS OF 1907—"GEORGE WASHINGTON"**

**Motto:** "The aim of education is character." **Emblem:** The Scarlet Salvia. President, Rev. Charles A. Clark, D. D., Punxsutawney, Pa.

First Vice-president, Mrs. George W. Coblenz, Clarion, Pa.

Second Vice-president, Miss Rannie Webster, Oil City, Pa.

Third Vice-president, Mrs. J. C. B. Stivers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Franklin, Pa.

Fifth Vice-president, Mrs. P. A. Shackelford, Paris, Ky.

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Loren T. Bush, 129 Honore St., Chicago, Ill.

Trustee, Mrs. George W. Coblenz, Clarion, Pa.

**CLASS OF 1906—"JOHN RUSKIN"**

**Motto:** "To love light and seek knowledge must be always right." **Emblem:** The Lily.

Honorary President, Bishop W. F. Oldham, India.

President, Mrs. Theodore Hall, Ashtabula, Ohio.

First Vice-president, Mr. C. B. LePage, Stamford, Conn.

Second Vice-president, J. H. Windsor, Brocton, N. Y.

Third Vice-president, Mr. Allen Freehafer, Dayton, Ohio.

Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Russell, Toledo, Ohio.

Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee, Miss Irena I. F. Roach, 261 Fourth Avenue, Troy, New York.

**CLASS OF 1905—"THE COSMOPOLITANS"**

**Motto:** "A man's reach should exceed his grasp." **Emblem:** The Cosmos. Class Poet: Robert Browning.

Honorary member, Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

President, Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford, Pa.

Vice-president, Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Eleanor McCready, 167 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**CLASS OF 1904—"LEWIS MILLER"**

**Motto:** "The horizon widens as we climb." **Emblem:** The Clematis.

President, Rev. J. M. Howard, D. D., Waynesburg, Pa.

Vice-president at Large, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, N. Y.

Vice-presidents, Mr. Francis Wilson, New York City; Mr. J. O. Pace, Bowling Green, Ky.; Mrs. Hortense P. Burke, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Louise C. McCullough, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Harry L. Markeell, Michigan; Mrs. Katherine Hopkins Chapman, Selma, Alabama; Mrs. M. H. Cozzens, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Louise Nocholson, Arcola, Ill.; Mr. Scott Brown, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. M. K. Walker, Pennsylvania.

Secretary, Miss Jennie S. Laquer, Classen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer, Miss Susie Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trustee, Rev. J. M. Howard, Waynesburg, Pa.

**CLASS OF 1903—"QUARTER CENTURY"**

**Motto:** "What is excellent is permanent." **Emblem:** The Cornflower. Three Ears of Corn (red, white and blue).

Honorary President, Mrs. Alice M. Hemenway, Edgewood, Providence, R. I. President, Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, 23 Union Sq., New York City.

Vice-presidents, Mr. William E. Magill, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, Union City, Pa.; Mrs. Martha C. Ford, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. A. D. Nicholson, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary, Mrs. Ida M. Quimby, East Orange, N. J.  
Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Clark, New Castle, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1902—"THE ALTRURIANS"

Motto: "Not for self but for all." Emblem: The Golden Glow.  
President, Mrs. Carlton Hillyer, Augusta, Ga.

Vice-presidents, Dr. G. M. Brown; Mrs. A. P. Norton, Chicago; Miss Sarah E. Mulets, Norfolk, Neb.; Mrs. R. T. Thorne, Louisville, Ky.; Miss E. Kay, New York City.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Julia Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Trustee, Mrs. Carlton Hillyer, Augusta, Ga.

## CLASS OF 1901—"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"

Motto: "Light, Love, Life." Emblem: The Palm.

President, Dr. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge, 34 Gramercy Park, New York.

Vice-presidents, Miss Margaret A. Hackley, Georgetown, Ky.; Miss Caroline Apperson Leech, 1249 First St., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Samuel George, Wellsville, W. Va.; Miss Clara Mathews, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss F. A. Sparway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. John Brown, 1978 E. 116th St., Cleveland, O.; Miss Mary C. Harrington, Griggsville, Ill.; Mrs. Benjamin F. Veach, 914 Sandusky St., Pittsburg; Mrs. Mary S. Cullum, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Annie Nagel, 2527 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Jamieson, Warren, Pa.

Class Trustee, Mrs. Clara Lawrence, 155 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CLASS OF 1900—"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"

Motto: "Faith in the God of Truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor." "Licht, Liebe, Leben." Emblem: The Pine.

President, Miss Mabel Campbell, New York City.

Vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Preston Hall, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Mrs. Hannah L. Shur, El Paso, Ill.; Mrs. R. M. Brown, Shelbyville, Ky.; Mrs. Cornelia Truehart, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza D. Ayres, Sturgis, Mich.

Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee, Miss Ella V. Ricker, Fredericksburg, Va.

## CLASS OF 1899—"THE PATRIOTS"

Motto: "Fidelity, Fraternity." Emblem: The Flag.

President, Mrs. S. R. Strong, Chautauqua, N. Y.

First Vice-president, Rev. Martha Bortle, Hamilton, Ohio.

Second Vice-president, Captain P. W. Bemis, Westfield, N. Y.

Third Vice-president, Mrs. John Prendergast, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Richards, 160 S. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. V. Ritts, Butler, Pa.

Trustee, W. J. Ford, Warren, Ohio.

## CLASS OF 1898—"THE LANIERS"

Motto: "The humblest life that lives may be divine." Emblem: The Violet.  
President, Mrs. M. M. Findley, Franklin, Pa.

First Vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Warrous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Vice-president, Mrs. R. P. Hopper, West Toronto, Canada.

Third Vice-president, Miss Julia A. Wilmot, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. Isabella M. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Fifth Vice-president, Miss Ella Scofield, Warren, Pa.

Secretary, Mrs. F. M. Nichols, Atlantic, Iowa.

Treasurer and Trustee, Miss Fannie B. Collins, Grand View, Ohio.

## CLASS OF 1897—"THE ROMANS"

Motto: "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Emblem: The Ivy.

President, Miss Mary Wallace Kimball, 27 W. 38th St., New York City.

Vice-presidents, E. P. Mackie, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Blanchard, Westminster, Vt.; Mrs. E. P. Crossgrove, Pilot Point, Texas.

Secretary, Miss Ella E. Smith, New Haven, Conn.

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Thomas, Grove City, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1896—"THE TRUTH SEEKERS"

Motto: "Truth is eternal." Emblem: The Forget-me-not, The Greek Lamp.

President, Mr. Frank D. Fribbie, Newton, Mass.

Vice-presidents, Mrs. Margaret A. Seaton, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Cynthia A. Butler, Pittsfield, Ill.; Miss Sarah E. Briggs, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Frances

Wood, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mr. Sidney R. Miller, Union City, Pa.; Mrs. C. E. Danforth, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Irene D. Galloway, Waxahachie, Texas; Mrs. Mary H. Ludlum, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. John D. Hamilton, Coraopolis, Pa.; Mr. H. W. Sadd, Wapping, Conn.; Miss Mabel Fullagar, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Dr. George W. Peck, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. C. M. Lemon, Bedford, Ind. Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Emily E. Birchard, 28 Penrose Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Trustee, Mr. John R. Connor, Chautauqua, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1895—"THE PATHFINDERS"

Motto: "The truth shall make you free." Emblem: The Nasturtium. Honorary President, Mr. Robert A. Miller, Ponce, Porto Rico. President, Mrs. M. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.

Second Vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Peters, Newark, N. J.

Third Vice-president, Miss Mary Miller, Akron, Ohio. Secretary and Trustee, Miss Catharine Lawrence, 155 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer, Miss F. M. Hazen, Chautauqua, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1894—"THE PHILOMATHS"

Motto: "Ubi mel, ibi apes." Emblem: The Clover.

President, Rev. A. C. Ellis, Oil City, Pa.

Vice-presidents, Rev. J. B. Countryman, Penfield, N. Y.; Miss M. L. Monroe, Southport, Conn.; Mrs. J. W. Ralston, Danville, Ill.; Mrs. J. M. Coble, Dallas, Tex.; Mr. James A. Moore, Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. A. P. Clark, Zanesville, Ohio.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Anna M. Thompson, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Trustee, Mrs. A. P. Clark, Zanesville, Ohio.

CLASS OF 1893—"THE ATHENIANS"

Motto: "Study to be what you wish to seem." Emblem: The Acorn. President, Rev. M. B. Lichliter, Harrisburg, Pa.

Vice-presidents, Dr. George E. Vincent, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. B. Ashton, Hamilton, Ohio; Mr. Henry Levy, Jamaica, N. Y.; Mr. W. H. Coonrod, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. Daniel Paul, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Richards, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Fannie B. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. C. Pharr, Berwick, La.; Prof. T. H. Paden, New Concord, Ohio; Mrs. J. H. Roblee, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Mrs. Anna R. Silvers, Belfast, N. Y.

Treasurer, Mrs. Julia H. Thayer, Sherman, N. Y.

Class Trustee, Prof. T. H. Paden, New Concord, Ohio.

CLASS OF 1892—"THE COLUMBIANS"

Motto: "Seek and ye shall find." Emblem: The Carnation.

President, Mrs. Eloise L. Cotton, Springfield, Mo.

First Vice-president, Mrs. Clara L. McCray, Bradford, Pa.

Second Vice-president, Mrs. Eveline Eaton, Southport, Conn.

District Vice-presidents, Mrs. J. L. Hurlbut, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. M. R. Crim, Galion, Ohio; Mrs. L. H. Wundt, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Louise Beardsley, Derby, Conn.; Mrs. M. M. High, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Lilian D. Clark, Andover, N. Y.

Trustee, John A. Peters, Empire, Ohio.

CLASS OF 1891—"THE OLYMPIANS"

Motto: "So run that ye may obtain." Emblem: The Laurel and White Rose.

President, Mrs. George Guernsey, Independence, Kans.

First Vice-president, Mrs. A. E. Watts, Baldwinsville, Mass.

Second Vice-president, Mrs. G. E. Wetzel, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lilian Hunter, Tidioute, Pa.

Treasurer, Miss M. A. Daniels, New Britain, Conn.

Trustee, Mrs. Wm. Breden, Jamestown, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1890—"THE PIERIANS"

Motto: "Redeeming the time." Emblem: The Tuberose.

President, Mr. Z. L. White, Columbus, Ohio.

First Vice-president, Mrs. Emma G. Martin, Los Angeles, Cal.

Second Vice-president, Mrs. Emma V. Ainsworth, Addison, N. Y.

Third Vice-president, Mrs. Rosina A. Kinsman, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. S. S. Fishburn, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary, Miss Mabel Hutchins, Blue Mountain, Miss.

Treasurer, Mrs. Z. L. White, Columbus, Ohio.

## CLASS OF 1889—"THE ARGONAUTS"

Motto: "Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold." Emblem: The Daisy.  
 President, W. A. Hutchison, D. D., Oakland City, Ind.  
 Honorary Vice-presidents for life, Mrs. Jennie R. Hawes, Elgin, Ill.;  
 Mrs. Charles Douglas, New York.  
 First Vice-president, Mrs. James A. Leech, Louisville, Ky.  
 Second Vice-president Rev. J. E. Rudisill, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Third Vice-president, Mr. Sidney F. Daily, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. J. P. Griffith, Chicago, Ill.  
 Secretary, Miss E. Louise Savage, 27 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dora F. Emery, Greenville, Pa.  
 Treasurer, Mrs. S. Hamilton Day, Chautauqua, N. Y.  
 Trustee, Rev. S. Hamilton Day, Chautauqua, N. Y.

## CLASS OF 1888—"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK"

Motto: "Let us be seen by our deeds." Emblem: The Geranium.  
 President, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., Boston, Mass.  
 Vice-presidents, Mrs. S. C. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; Rev. D. L. Martin,  
 Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. J. W. Selvage, New York City; Mr. Arthur D. Hor-  
 ton, Wellsville, Ohio; Thomas Bailey Lovell, LL. D., Niagara Falls, N. Y.;  
 C. P. Collins, Tulsa, Okla.  
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 Treasurer and Class Trustee, Mr. Russell L. Hall, New Canaan, Conn.  
 Class Chronicler, Mrs. A. C. Teller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1887—"THE PANSY"

Motto: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." Emblem: The Pansy.  
 President, Mr. H. E. Barrett, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 First Vice-president, W. G. Eightfoote, Canandaigua, N. Y.  
 Second Vice-president, Rev. G. R. Alden, Palo Alto, Cal.  
 Third Vice-president, Mrs. Julia N. Berry, Titusville, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice-president, Mrs. Lillian Salmon, Kansas City, Mo.  
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 Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Alice Bentley, Meadville, Pa.  
 Treasurer, Miss Letitia Flocker, 408 Jarvela St., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Assistant Treasurer, Miss Janette Wright, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Trustee, Mr. Samuel Pierpont, Pittsburg, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1886—"THE PROGRESSIVES"

Motto: "We study for light to bless with light. Emblem: The Astor.  
 President, Miss Sara M. Soule, Soule College, Dodge City, Kans.  
 First Vice-president, Dr. George W. Gerwig, Allegheny, Pa.  
 Second Vice-president, Mrs. A. T. Bromhall, Troy, Ohio.  
 Third Vice-president, Dr. Wm. A. Longanecker, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice-president, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, New York City.  
 Fifth Vice-president, Mrs. Walter Widrig, Jamestown, N. Y.  
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 Assistant Secretary, Miss Ethel Danforth, Norwalk, Ohio.  
 Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Travis, 1008 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.  
 Trustee, Dr. G. W. Gerwig, Allegheny, Pa.  
 Class Poet, Mrs Emily H. Miller, Evanston, Ill.

## CLASS OF 1885—"THE INVINCIBLES"

Motto: "Press on, reaching after those things which are before." Emblem:  
 The Heliotrope.  
 President, Mrs. Charles Hinckley, Delhi, N. Y.  
 Vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Ensign, Chautauqua, N. Y.  
 Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Bentley, Springboro, Pa.

## CLASS OF 1884—"THE IRREPRESSIBLES"

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 First Vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Bolard, Independence, Kans.  
 Second Vice-president, Hon. John W. Fairbanks, Boston, Mass.  
 Third Vice-president, Miss Mary F. Hawley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Recording Secretary, Mrs. Adelaide L. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.  
 Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Bridge, Orange, N. J.  
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 Powers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## C. L. S. C. Directory

### CLASS OF 1883—"THE VINCENTS"

Motto: "Step by step we gain the heights." Emblem: The Sweet Pea.  
 President, Mrs. Thomas Alexander, Franklin, Pa.  
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